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MORATORIUM ADOPTION WOULD IMPROVE CHANCE FOR TALKS

LD021454 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 2 Sep 81

[TASS observer Yuriy Borisov: "Arms Race Must Be Curbed"]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Sep, TASS--Large demonstrations of peace supporters were held in many European countries on September 1 to selebrate international peace day. On that day 42 years ago Hitler fascism unleashed the Second World War by attacking Poland. That catastrophe took the toll of 50 million lives and caused unprecedented suffering and destruction.

Humanity is now threatened with an even greater tradedy, with an outbreak of thermonuclear war. Again, just as 40 odd years ago, the world conflagration might start in Europe. It is precisely in Europe that the biggest armies oppose each other. The largest armaments dumps, including nuclear arms, have been concentrated on the European Continent.

Striving to arrest a further sliding to war, the Soviet Union advanced a broad programme of concrete peace initiatives. It is apparent that the proposal made by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress to impose a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons of NATO countries and the USSR in Europe is one of the most timely and important measures in this direction. The constructiveness of this initiative is obvious. The introduction of a moratorium would arrest further the buildup of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and would slow down the arms race. Adoption of the Soviet proposal would mean establishing a ban on the deployment of new nuclear weapons of both sides and replacement of existing ones. And this would lead to a greater stability in Europe and would create favourable conditions for talks.

It is not surprising that supporters of the arms race, above all in Washington, immediately opposed the Soviet initiative. Seeking to distort its essence and aims, they assert that the introduction of a moratorium would consolidate Soviet superiority in Europe as far as medium-range weapons are concerned. But this contradicts actual facts.

The proposal of a moratorium is based on the rough equality of medium-range nuclear weapon of NATO and the USSR existing in Europe for a number of years, about 1,000 carriers on each side. While modernizing its armaments in the same way as the West has done, the USSR, however, has not during ten years even by one unit increased the total volume of medium-range carriers in Europe. NATO leaders are well aware of the fact. The real reason behind the negative attitude to the Soviet proposal for a moratorium lies in the fact that the U.S. administration is trying at any price to deploy in Europe some 600 new medium-range nuclear missiles. As a result of this, the NATO bloc would achieve a considerable military advantage to the detriment of the security of socialist states. Showing good will, the Soviet Union expressed readiness to decrease the number of medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in its Western districts, if NATO countries do not deploy additionally U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The USSR is in favour of immediate talks on curbing the arms race. The Soviet proposal for a moratorium is not the preliminary condition for opening the talks but the adoption of this proposal would largely improve the atmosphere of such talks and would create the necessary conditions for arresting the dangerous process of stockpiling of nuclear weapons in the European Continent.

U.S. MILITARY BUDGET CUTS, BOMBS, DEPLOYMENT HIT

LD022252 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] According to press reports from Washington the Reagan administration contemplates reducing military expenditures by about $30 billion between 1983 and 1984.

However the President has yet to take the final decision. We now bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev. This is what he writes:

The immediate reaction among economic experts was that the chilling of America's military budget is not a gesture of good will but a necessity. The fact is that without cutting some fat from the military budget the administration would be unable to fulfill its promise of balancing the nation's budget. So far attempts to cure the U.S. economy dealt with unprecedented cuts in various social and welfare projects. In other words the policy of belt tightening has proved to be a wrong one.

One of the conclusions appears to be that America cannot afford producing guns and butter at the same level. Another point to be made in connection with the proposed military cuts is that they do not affect the most costly and dangerous weapons systems, especially strategic offensive arms. Distributed more or less evenly among the nation's armed services they are likely to effect such conventional arms as the F-16 fighters, slow down the production of some naval vessels and the like.

Announcing the forthcoming cuts the President's spokesman Larry Speakes had nothing to say about the neutron bomb, new American medium-range missiles to be stationed in Western Europe or about the MX missile system. This system is going to cost the taxpayer from $100-130 billion. The presidential decisionon its deployment is expected later this month. Observers have pointed out that the proposed reduction in military spending is peanuts compared with $1.5 trillion to be spent on arms in the next 5 years. Moreover, even if those $30 billion are to be taken from the military between 1983 and 1984, U.S. military spending in those years will be well on top $200 billion.

If the announcement about future cuts in military spending were a peace initiative or at least a reflection on suicidal consequences of an unbridled arms race the people from the White House could say something about the need for arms control talks with the Soviet Union, but Washington keeps silent. Morever its recent decision to start full-scale production of the neutron bomb is bound to affect such talks because it complicates such a vital act (?of) arms control as verification. In the opinion of the British FINANCIAL TIMES the Pentagon has been instructed by the White House to take defence policy decisions without regard for arms control considerations. The Reagan administration made a big mistake assuming that the nation's economy could be cured solely by slashing civilian expenditures. Logic suggests that Washington is making a far more serious mistake believing that by fanning the arms race it will achieve its political objectives.

U.S. ARMS POLICY, 'NUCLEAR BLACKMAIL' DISCUSSED

PM011341 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Peoples' Will for Peace"]

[Text] "No! to American Missiles on European Soil," "No! to the Neutron Bomb," "Save Our Children's Lives." These words, printed on the banners carried by participants in the demonstrations whose frequency is increasing across the world, reveal the indignation of millions of people at the policy of those who continue to step up the arms race and whip up international tension.

"There are things more important than peace," U.S. Secretary of State Haig announced proclaiming the creed, as it were, of President Reagan's administration. What is most important of all for them? What do they care about? These questions are answered by the practical deeds of the present masters of the White House. Disregarding the interests and aspirations of American citizens and the peoples of other countries, they have gambled openly on satisfying the boundless greed of big capital, above all the magnates of the military-industrial complex, and on backing up the unbridled hegemonist claims of American imperialism, which is losing its positions. The monopolies' profits and the desire to dictate their own will to other peoples--these are their "most important things." These are the aims for whose attainment they embark on the most dangerous adventures.

Under the Reagan administration U.S. expenditure on the production of means of destruction and annihilation of people has been increased to the unheard-of figure of $226.3 billion in the next fiscal year. In the next 5 years it is planned to spend $1.5 trillion in all for these purposes. If the world is in a fever about such an insane arms race, the bosses of the monopolies are rubbing their hands in glee. The magazine BUSINESS WEEK indicates that the profits of the 880 leading U.S. companies increased by an average of 20 percent in the first quarter of the current year compared with the same period last year. Yet such companies as, for instance, Fairchild Industries, which produces fighter planes, increased their profits by 60 percent. Washington seeks to push its NATO allies onto the same path of increasing military production.

At the same time both in the United States and in the other NATO countries all this is striking increasingly severely at the working people, causing increased unemployment, rising prices and falling living standards, that is, tragedy for millions of families. At an international semi ar held at UN headquarters these comparative data were cited: Between 1975 and 1980, military spending in the NATO countries increased 50 percent. Over the same period unemployment in those countries rose from 14 million to 20.5 million people, that is, by nearly the same proportion. This is one of the direct consequences of the arms race for the working people. In parallel with this, there is increasing pressure and direct repressions against working people and their trade unions, which stand up for their vital interests. The most flagrant example of this is the tyranny exerted by the American authorities over the striking air traffic controllers and their trade union. Washington is clearly giving its other partners a signal as to how they should treat the disobedient.

In the international arena the Reagan administration sees whipping up tension as a means of exerting pressure on the socialist countries and developing states. It is demonstrating increasingly clearly its desire to maintain the pitch of crisis situations and interfere in other peoples' internal affairs. The Beijing ruling clique is aligning itself increasingly closely with this imperialist line.

However, Washington's attempts to use the policy of irresponsible adventurism, under cover of the myth of the "Soviet military threat," and of flagrant nuclear blackmail to intimidate the peoples and parlayze their will to fight for lasting peace is proving counterproductive, even in America itself. Thus the feelings of millions of Americans were expressed in a statement published by the coalition known as the "U.S. people's congress," which unites about 500 mass progressive youth, women's and trade union organizations and movements of fighters for peace. It says: "We demand that the U.S. Government immediately renounce its present dangerous foreign policy, which is based on adventurism and brinkmanship. We demand an end to the nuclear arms buildup and the renunciation of the production of the monstrous neutron weapon."

Everywhere in the world there is not only increasing indignation but also an increasingly large-scale, resolute and organized rebuffing of the policy of the arms race and of whipping up tension. Serious warnings about the danger which threatens mankind and the need for constructive talks are put forward by eminent scientists, military experts and statesmen. Political parties, including communists, socialists and social democrats, and public and trade union organizations call for cohesion and the activation of the struggle of all who value peace.

The WFTU, which unites 190 million members in its ranks, has appealed to working people and trade unions in all countries to resolutely oppose the dangerous intrigues of American reaction and militarism. Many international trade union associations, national and sector trade union associations in socialist, capitalist and developing counntries and prominent trade union leaders call for the mobilization of the working people's forces in an active struggle against the threat of nuclear war and for constructive international dialogue.

In today's complex, more acute international situation new force is attached to the wise words of the USSR Supreme Soviet's "Appeal to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World." which are meeting with such a broad response among the world's peace-loving public: "In our nuclear age dialogue and talks are equally necessary to everyone, as everyone needs peace, security and confidence in the future.

"There is now no reasonable way of resolving contentious problems, however acute and complex they may be, other than talks. No opportunity must be let slip. Time waits for no man!

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are consistently implementing a course of consolidating peace, curbing and ending the arms race and ensuring the just settlement of crisis situations at the conference table. This policy is defined in the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, which is shared by the fraternal socialist countries. This was once again confirmed convincingly by the Crimea meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries. The participants in the meetings stressed that relations between states with different social systems must be based--all the more so in the nuclear age--on the principles of peaceful coexistence, which presupposes a lowering of the level of military confrontation, constant constructive dialogue and the development of mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation.

On 1 September all peace-loving mankind will mark international peace day. On that day 42 years ago, World War II began. In memory of the past and with thoughts for the future, it must be an important stage in mobilizing all who value peace. Peace is our common property. Its defense and its strengthening must be the common cause of all peoples and states.

ACADEMICIANS CRITICIZE NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

PM020833 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Aug 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Neutron Weapons Are Weapons of Death"]

[Text] The U.S. administration's decision to start production of the neutron weapon considerably increases the threat which has been hanging over mankind since 6 August 1945, when a U.S. atom bomb was detonated over Hiroshima, Acad Ye.M. Primakov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies, declared on the Soviet public's behalf at a press conference given by representatives of the Soviet public for Soviet and foreign journalists in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs press center in Moscow on 25 August. The press conference was devoted to the ramifications of the U.S. President's decision to start production of neutron weapons.

Washington's hypocritical attempts to present the neutron weapon as somehow "clean" and almost "humane" and as being able to "strengthen peace," the speaker went on, can only arouse indignation. The neutron bomb is a barbaric device for inflicting massive casualties upon people by means of lethal radiation. This weapon lowers the threshold of nuclear war and thus increases the danger of its breaking out. The production and deployment of the neutron weapon by one group of states will inevitably entail corresponding decisions being taken by another group of countries, which will in itself open up a new avenue in the nuclear arms race. The appearance of one type of neutron weapon can lead to the development of further generations of that weapon with even greater casualty-producing capability and designed to perform broader tasks than is currently asserted.

The neutron weapon is a weapon of aggression and not defense. Attempts to use the neutron weapon's operational characteristics to validate the "acceptability" of a limited nuclear war and to accustom people to regard the idea of a "limited" nuclear war as permissible are absolutely intolerable. The implementation of the U.S. plans could have irremediable consequences, including medical and biological repercussions, for mankind. The neutron weapon can by and large be summed up as the fuse for a world nuclear catastrophe.

The United States has not only embarked on the perilous course of stepping up the arms race but is also banking on turning Europe into a springboard for a nuclear war.

In addition to preparations for the deployment of nearly 600 of the latest medium-range missiles in Europe, production of hundreds and thousands of neutron munitions, which could be moved at a moment's notice, especially to the European Continent, is now under way. These actions by imperialist circles, headed by U.S. imperialism, do not merely increase the likelihood of a military conflict involving a nuclear exchange. They also adversely affect the international political climate as a whole. This was once again spelled out in the report on the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's examination of the results of the meetings in the Crimea in July-August this year between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and leaders of the fraternal socialist countries.

At the same time, when this question was examined it was stressed that the socialist countries "are ready for dialogue and cooperation with all forces which feel concern about the present state of international affairs and which are seeking to strengthen international security."

The Soviet public completely shares the concern expressed and the conclusions drawn on the basis of an analysis of the current international situation.

The U.S. military's plans must be foiled! These plans are not "an internal U.S. affair" but a threat to mankind's very existence. Man's paramount right is the right to life rather than fear of neutron nuclear death. A lasting peace can only be achieved by step-by-step disarmament and not be creating ever greater stockpiles of weapons.

Soviet people, the academician said in conclusion, wholeheartedly go along with the worldwide movement against the neutron bomb which has acquired renewed force. They resolutely support the Soviet Government's efforts aimed at a mutual renunciation of the neutron weapon and endorse its readiness to take countermeasures if need be. All those who value peace must now demand that the U.S. administration reverse this decision unconditionally. Everything possible must be done to stop the slide into the nuclear abyss.

Among those who spoke at the press conference were: M.I. Kuzin, academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; Col Gen Med Serv F.I. Komarov; V.S. Yemelyanov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Prof V.V. Zhurkin, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute; and Archbishop Pitirim of Volokolamsk.

Replying to journalists' questions, they pointed out that the deployment of the neutron weapon would increase the threat of nuclear war. The decision to produce it is something which concerns the whole world and is not merely a U.S. internal matter. The speakers stressed that in its effects the neutron bomb is very akin to biological weapons.

The White House's decision to announce the production of the neutron weapon early in August, exactly 36 years after the barbaric dropping of atom bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by U.S. aircraft, seems strange to say the least, the speakers noted. The U.S. administration had no particular reason for doing so, whether prompted by domestic or foreign policy considerations. Its decision is more likely to have been prompted by something else--a desire to distract public attention from the campaign against the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe.

The production of the neutron weapon is roundly condemned by all Soviet people.

APN COMMENTATOR VIEWS 'LIES' ABOUT NEUTRON BOMB

PM011443 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by APN political commentator G. Gerasimov: "Truth and Lies About the Neutron Weapon"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The U.S. press has reported that in his decision to embark on the production of the neutron weapon U.S. President Ronald Reagan was guided by, among other things, economic considerations.

The weapon consists of separate, ready-made components and it is more expensive to store them separately than to assemble them and then store them. So the neutron bomb can be seen as a saving for the military budget.... In this way the good housekeeper cuts off his unfortunate cat's tail because in winter he can slam the door more quickly behind it and save heat. Of course, the biggest saving would result from abandoning a weapon whose military value is widely disputed. But to use as a reason which influenced the decision-making process a petty quartermaster's economy is to display the provincial shortsightedness of the petty bookkeeper who cannot see the wood for the trees.

The "trees" are the new weapons system which, once they had been thought up by megalomaniacs like Samuel Cohen, had to be incorporated in the arsenal: They will come in handy.

The "wood" is the ominous consequences which hasten the nuclear holocaust.

It was the frightening "wood" which the world public saw in the President's decision adopted in a deliberately casual and offhand way before he went on vacation--send the protests on, he said....

Well, the protests even caught up with the President on vacation. In recent days defense of the neutron decision has become U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's main occupation. Once he managed to appear on eight separate television programs in a single day! Secretary of State Haig is also having to put in an appearance.

The neutron weapon defenders' premise, as formulated by Weinberger, is as follows: Opposition to the weapon is "partly based on ignorance of the facts but is mainly spread with the help of the well-orchestrated propaganda campaign guided by Moscow."

These words must sound insulting to Europeans and peoples from other continents who have now raised their voices in protest on the basis of evaluations they have made themselves, not with guidance from "Moscow's hand." These words reveal and old and dirty trick: labeling an opponent and substituting defamation for discussion. The opponents of the neutron weapon and Moscow may have only one thing in common--the desire to avoid a nuclear holocaust. They may be complete opposites in every other way. Who can believe that the statements issuing even from responsible ministerial lips follow the wave of the Moscow's "conductor's" baton? No. It was caused by the U.S. President's decision.

So we see that the defense secretary was lying about the "main" reason for the opposition voiced against neutron death.

Washington also tried to eliminate a "partial" reason for opposition to the neutron weapon--"ignorance of the facts." Judging by the activity of Weinberger and other officials it is possible to talk about a widespread propaganda campaign led by Washington.

Basically this campaign is "for export," for Europe, but neither are Americans very convinced of the present administration's neutron wisdom. According to a public opinion poll conducted by AP and the NBC television company, 26 percent of Americans do not approve Reagan's neutron weapon decision, 8 percent do not know what to think, while 35 percent have never heard any information on it all.

As for Europe, "Reagan's bombshell" was deliberate. August in Europe is vacation time when people are busy resting, ignoring politics. Even now it is admitted in Washington that the "vacation period was a factor in choosing the time for announcing the President's decision." Thus the crafty man drives through a red light when he knows the policeman is not watching.

But what can Washington say to prevent the wave of protests from becoming a tidal wave?

The military-technical argument is that the purpose of the neutron weapon, according to Weinberger, is to "halt an enemy tank invasion."

Since the very idea of a Soviet tank thrust against the West is the product of anti-Soviet schizophrenia those who do not believe in the existence of a "Soviet military threat" to Western Europe are not going to get excited about new additions to antitank defense. Let the militarists amuse themselves.

But Weinberger is not convincing. He contradicts himself when he states: "We will use the neutron weapon all over the world."

That is exactly what people are saying! It is not a question of "having to halt" the enemy's tanks or even their personnel. On the contrary, it is a diabolical weapon of aggression which clears the enemy's manpower and all living things from the "lebensraum," leaving material objects intact. Neutron weapons, specialists remind us, can be of various strengths. They are not only for the battlefield, which is what is being talked about at the moment, but for the city as well. It is the weapon of the interventionists and the conqueror. For example, it may be chosen as the "final solution" to the Palestinian issue....

From a purely military viewpoint the argument against tanks is also vulnerable. Neutron death rays do not kill immediately, depending on the distance. Many tank crews would be condemned to death but would continue to fight. Furthermore, military specialists in Switzerland, for example, warn that tank crews would not find it too difficult to protect themselves against the lethal neutrons by adding a special spongy padding to the armor. Finally, on an abstract level, a tank thrust could be preceded by a destructive nuclear raid on neutron missile and howitzer positions since it would be crazy to send tanks to certain destruction....

THE MILITARY-POLITICAL ARGUMENT. Explaining why he needed the neutron weapon, President Reagan said: "We only intend to stockpile it" so that, in the event of war, "it will all be at hand." Weinberger insists that the weapon will remain in America.

But Weinberger is not believed. He contradicts himself by saying that he intends to use the new weapon "all over the world." He adds that it would take only "a few hours" to transfer the weapon to Europe. He totally repudiates his own and the President's words about stockpiling it in America when he expresses the hope that in time "Europe will have a clearer understanding of the arguments in favor of deploying the weapon" and "will formulate a stance." Clearly he does not regard the Europeans' present stance as formulated or final since it does not coincide with the U.S. position. Washington will continue to exert pressure. The U.S. press predicts that the energetic Weinberger will try to "ram" the neutron bomb down the Europeans' throats.

THE POLITICAL ARGUMENT. The new weapon, Weinberger believes, will enable the United States to "hold talks from firmer positions," from a position of strength. Haig adds that the weapon itself will not be a topic of negotiation.

Here again Weinberger's argument does not work. The Soviet side has repeatedly warned and history has confirmed that we can only be talked with on an equal basis. We will not accept deviations from the principles, previously agreed with the U.S. side, of equality and identical security. Nor does the United States possess a neutron trump card. The creation of the weapon presents no particular problem.

The Soviet Union, guided by quite different motives--the arresting of the arms race--has proposed and proposes once again that agreement be reached, before it is too late, on mutual renunciation of the production of the neutron weapon and its prohibition.

No one is likely to be convinced by Washington's "arguments" in support of the neutron bomb for the simple reason that on closer examination they turn out to be groundless.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON 'NUCLEAR ROULETTE'

PM021116 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Aug 81 p 5

[A. Mozgovoy article: "Neutron Roulette"]

[Excerpt] It was originally proposed to fit neutron charges to the warheads of missiles in the American safeguard ABM system. The originators of the plan claimed that the detonation of an enhanced-radiation warhead in near-earth space would destroy targets a great distance from the place of the explosion since the neutrons, X-rays and gamma rays would not be absorbed in the atmosphere (that is, the emphasis at that time was on the destructive capacity of the radiation). The Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of ABM systems was a considerable disappointment to the Pentagonites.

It was later decided to adapt the neutron weapon to the European theater of military operations. It began to be claimed that the bomb was necessary to defend the NATO countries from an "invasion by Soviet tank armadas" and that the bomb would "spare" the civilian population and was altogether less dangerous than "conventional nuclear weapons."

Neither of these arguments holds water.

Let us begin with the fact that an "invasion by Soviet tank armadas" is one variation on the lying American theme of the "Soviet threat." Now for the crux of the problem. Is it possible to stop tanks and to preserve the civilian population by using the neutron bomb? Both theories are dubious. Thus Dr Milton (Kaygenberg), a specialist on military questions at Cornell University, believes that neutron weapons would be ineffective against tanks. Sufficiently reliable means of protection can be created for military hardware. The foreign press has reported that Austrian specialists have developed a plastic a layer of which--only 2 cm thick--will stop at least 99.999 percent of impacting neutrons.

A few days ago supporters of the "clean" weapon held a seminar in the Italian city of Erice on the theme of "Europe and the neutron bomb." American and Israeli nuclear physicists who have long faithfully served the death business were invited to take part. The organizers' intention was that these scientists should remove all doubts regarding the "acceptability" of the Pentagon's offspring. But that was not how everything turned out. One look at the material of the debate would make anyone's hair stand on end. It transpires that, as Jack Ruina stated, "with 10 neutron bombs you could put 65 percent of the oil refineries in the United States out of commission." In general the new weapon, according to E. Teller, can be used not only against the notorious tank columns but also against aircraft and personnel.

Now we come to the "safety" of the neutron bomb. C. Bertram, director of London's International Institute for Strategic Studies, is by no means an ardent advocate of disarmament, yet here is what he says:

"The nuclear threshold is not a static quantity. The neutron weapon is also a nuclear weapon. Its use would be the start of a nuclear war that could not be contained."

Therefore it is not an antitank but an all-purpose weapon, not a humane weapon but one that kills peaceful inhabitants above all, not a safe weapon but one that threatens a general nuclear catastrophe. The neutron bomb is a weapon of aggression, not of defense. It is considerably easier to advance through dead cities and settlements than it is to advance through huge zones of devastation. "This bomb is of interest to a potential aggressor as an attacking weapon." notes Egon Bahr, a prominent figure in the FRG Social Democratic Party. That is why the Pentagon generals are hungry for it. That is why the Pentagon shamans are creating a poisonous stench of anti-Soviet slander around it.

Diabolical Plan

People in the American capital are declaring that the President's decision to produce the neutron bomb is "purely domestic" and that the "warheads will be kept on U.S. territory".... This is another Washington fable! But they are trying to make the whole world believe it. This is not working. "It is a kind of diplomatic conjuring trick," the New York TIMES writes. "If this weapon is ever deployed on the front line, it will be in Germany." The reference is to the FRG, where there are already several thousand tactical nuclear warheads and where it is planned to deploy the lion's share of the Tomahawk and Pershing II medium-range missiles.

Why are neutron bombs and "Euromissiles" needed in the FRG and other NATO countries in the old world? We have mentioned that the Pentagon strategists see these weapons as weapons of aggression. Of course, the present Republican administration is also infatuated with military superiority. But it is also pursuing another aim--finding an effective instrument to pressure the allies who, the White House believes, are showing too much political independence and, what is more, are increasingly confidently crowding the American monopolies on international markets. "It is time to make the Europeans sweat!" [poyezhitskya] is the slogan that has now been put forward on the banks of the Potomac.

The Tomahawks, Pershings and neutron weapons will inevitably increase the danger of an outbreak of war on the continent and will turn the NATO countries into targets for counterstrikes. Washington needs this too. In the atmosphere of war hysteria and constant fear for the future West Europeans will be forced to obey Uncle Sam's orders implicitly and to spend more and more money on the arms race, thus undermining their economy.

But how can the West Europeans be forced to accept the "Greek gifts" from across the ocean? You can talk a government around. You can fill the papers and radio and television programs with fantasies about the "Soviet threat." But that is not enough. The peoples do not want the neutron bomb and the medium-range missiles. The White House is seeking a method of crushing the resistance of millions. One possibility has been disclosed by the Washington POST: "It is being argued that in the event of a crisis the allies may show a greater readiness for these weapons to be deployed on their territory." In other words, the task is being set of provoking a crisis in Europe. A truly diabolical plan!

....U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger is advertising the bomb. He has been to London. The choice was no accident. The Thatcher cabinet follows Washington in everything. It is not impossible that the Pentagon boss succeeded in securing the British conservatives' support for the "clean" weapon. The neutron roulette wheel that was set in motion in the Nevada desert is still spinning menacingly.

'SLANDEROUS' PRC PROPAGANDA ENCOURAGES ARMS RACE

LD270750 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 26 Aug 81

["Unabridged translation" of Nikolay Nikotin article "Provocative Voices" published in 27 August PRAVDA]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug, TASS--Day after day Beijing's officials, let alone its propaganda, make encouraging statements with regard to the dangerous steps of the U.S. administration, which has assumed a policy of whipping up the arms race, producing new types of nuclear weapons and deploying them in Western Europe. Beijing does not miss a single chance to attack the proposals and initiatives aimed at strengthening European security, limiting armaments and achieving disarmament.

Beijing's provocative line is illustrated, in particular, by the statement of Yu Peiwen, head of the Chinese delegation at the Geneva Disarmament Committee. Beijing was one of the first to approve U.S. President Reagan's decision on the production of neutron weapons.

The Chinese delegate claimed that it was necessary "to redress the balance" between the U.S. and the USSR and that it would enable the United States to conduct disarmament talks "from rather favourable positions", that is, from positions of strength.

A commentary published by RENMIN RIBAO the other day on the situation in Western Europe also displays an overt desire to whip up tension. The newspaper flagrantly attacks all the initiatives on questions of European security and thunders particularly vituperatively against the well-known idea of establishing a non-nuclear zone in northern Europe that has evoked interest among the public circles and governments of various European countries. Beijing propaganda, as is its wont, characterizes this constructive proposal as the Soviet Union's striving "to preserve and further extend Soviet superiority in Europe" and to deny the Western countries "the opportunity to act". In perfect chorus with U.S. and NATO provocative propaganda, the author of the commentary seeks to scare the West European public by claiming that even after the planned deployment of the new types of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe the USSR "will nevertheless have a vast superiority over NATO."

All these slanderous allegations borrowed from imperialist militarist propaganda are used by Beijing to implore the West European politicians "not to be taken in by the intrigues" of the Soviet Union. The Chinese propagandists flagrantly claim that today "there is no room for pacifism and neutralism" because the USSR is an "enemy" of the West European countries. Beijing is not ashamed of using this primitive scare-mongering tactic in addressing specifically West Germany, France and the Scandinavian countries.

What can be said on this score? The slanderous, instigating propaganda of Beijing clearly conveys--and therefore exposes--its striving to plunge the West European countries into an abyss of boundless militarisation and military confrontation with the countries of the socialist community.

WARNKE, ARBATOV SPEAK AT PUGWASH CONFERENCE

LD021112 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 1 Sep 81

[By TASS special correspondent A. Melikyan]

[Text] Banff (Alberta Province, Canada), 1 Sep, TASS--An open forum on the subject "The Search for Peace in the Crisis-Ridden World" took place in Calgary within the framework of the current 31st Pugwash Conference here. More than 200 prominent scientific workers from 50 countries gathered to discuss the most topical problems of international relations. The participants in the forum expressed deep concern over the increased international tension which has been brought about by the aggressive militarist course of the U.S. administration.

In a speech at the forum Paul Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, described as illusory the Reagan administration's policy towards achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. He said that replenishment of the military arsenal with new systems of weapons will give nothing. Anyone who thinks that the Soviet Union will allow the United States to achieve strategic superiority lives in a world of illusions. Negotiations with the USSR cannot be specified by any preconditions. The stand taken by Washington is by no means reassuring from the viewpoint of strengthening Soviet-U.S. relations. Paul Warnke emphasised that arms control meets the interests of the United States and the whole world. The first priority task should be to prevent a nuclear war and to save the contemporary world from destruction.

Olof Palme, former prime minister of Sweden, pronounced for an earliest resumption of the constructive Soviet-U.S. dialogue. Immediate direct negotiations between two great powers with a view to preventing a nuclear war are the only rational step now, he said.

If the strategic arms limitation process is frustrated, that would lead to an intensification of the race of nuclear armaments and to their proliferation. Olof Palme condemned Washington's militarist plans the aim of which, as he put it, is to achieve a first-strike potential. In order to ensure peace on earth, the Swedish political figure stated, it is essential to mobilize the international public opinion against the frenzy of war.

Academician G.A. Arbatov stressed in his speech that the USSR has always been and remains a firm and principled advocate of peace and of thestrengthening of international security. The Soviet Union, he said, put forward concrete proposals connected with the resumption of negotiations on the entire complex of arms limitation and is prepared to discuss any problems and listen to any proposals. The U.S. negative stand is the only obstacle to negotiations.

Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of U.S. Congress, acted at the forum in the unseemly role of an advocate of the Reagan administration's near-sighted and dangerous policy. He in every way tried to justify the campaign of anti-Sovietism launched by Washington and the course of the White House towards further heightening of international tension and towards confrontation with the Soviet Union, the course which arouses condemnation practically everywhere in the world including U.S. allies. The senator resorted to the false U.S. thesis on the so-called "Soviet threat", advocated "linkage" of the strategic arms limitation problem with questions which have no bearing on them. In the light of such pronouncements the Washington emissary's assertions that the administration comes out in favour of arms control were redolent of gross cynicism.

WARNKE INTERVIEW ON SALT ISSUES DISCUSSED

PM021357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Sensible Approach Needed"]

[Text] Bonn, 28 Aug--P. Warnke, former head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic armaments, has granted an interview to the West German weekly VORWAERTS. He touched in particular on a number of issues of the arms race that is being spurred on by official Washington and also on the neutron weapon, which the Reagan administration has decided to start full-scale production.

The problem of the neutron weapon is the same problem posed by any tactical nuclear weapon, P. Warnke declared. In other words, he continued, to cross the nuclear threshold would be to invite the Soviet Union to do the same. After answering in the negative the question whether the neutron weapon is suitable for the defense of West Europe, he went on to say: While it is believed that there would be less devastation in West Europe if neutron weapons were used, this advantage is nullified by the considerable devastation that would be caused during the counterstrike.

Touching on the NATO plans, approved under pressure form Washington, to deploy new American medium-range missiles on the territory of West European states, P. Warnke noted. If I were a European, I would persuade my government not to agree to deploy these weapons. The risk for West Europe is too great.

Speaking out on the problem of the Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic offensive armaments, which, as is well known, have been buried by the Washington administration, P. Warnke described the fact that the United States has not ratified SALT II nor started SALT III talks as a "great omission." A section of the SALT II treaty contains principles and directives pointing the way for the SALT III talks, he noted.

FOREIGN PRESS CITED ON SIGNIFICANCE OF CRIMEA

PM0213l4 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[B. Rodionov article: "Weighty Construction; International Public Approves Results of Crimean Meetings"]

[Text] Back in the seventies the concept of "Crimean meetings" became an established part of the vocabulary of international diplomacy. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's annual meetings with the leaders of fraternal parties and the socialist community states have become a permanent factor in international life. "Without protocol formalities and in a comradely atmosphere we have discussed prospects for the development of our relations and focal problems of world politics and have outlined tasks for the future. "Each meeting has produced something new and useful," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum, characterizing the Crimean meetings. The tradition has been successfully continued this year.

As the Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG noted with complete justification, "It seems no exaggeration to say that this year the interest in the Crimean meetings has everywhere--from Europe to Latin America--been even greater than usual." The world was waiting to see what the socialist community would pit against the Reagan administration's unceremonious neutron-missile diplomacy and imperialism's aggressive line, with which Beijing's policy is aligning itself increasingly closely. And the answer came--a clear, calm, unambiguous answer. The socialist countries will not allow themselves to be deflected from their general course of consolidating peace, curbing the arms race and securing a fair settlement of crises at the negotiating table. The effectiveness and topicality of the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, which is shared by the fraternal countries, were reaffirmed.

Imperialist circles, and especially American imperialist circles, fueling international tension, see it as a means of pressuring the socialist countries and developing states, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted when it examined the results of the 1981 Crimean meetings. The actions of these circles have produced a slowing of the detente process and have worsened the international political climate as a whole, which is a matter of concern to all sober-minded forces in the world. But they have been unable to intimidate and have not intimidated the socialist countries, which have everything necessary to protect their vital interests and will do everything necessary in this regard. The results of the Crimean meetings leave no doubts whatever on this score.

It is no secret that the crisis phenomena which we have witnessed in Poland in the last year have been a spur to the already feverish activity of aggressive imperialist circles aimed at destabilizing the socialist community, seeking "weak links" and pitting some countries against others. Promises, insinuations and both overt and camouflaged blackmail are being used. That is why the theme of revolutionary vigilance and of the need to deal timely and resolute rebuff to the intrigues of antisocialist forces, wherever they originate, struck such a weighty note at the Crimean meetings. "Any attempts to undermine the close bonds linking the fraternal countries will meet with a resolute rebuff," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND wrote in this connection.

The socialist community states and the fraternal communist and workers parties are tirelessly improving the activity of the socialist countries' military-political alliance--the Warsaw Pact--and of CEMA.

As always, the Crimean meetings were notable for both the profundity of their analysis and the breadth of their coverage of international events. Resolute support was expressed for the peoples' struggle for freedom and independence, and the policy of imperialism and hegemonism in any region of the world, whether Southeast Asia or the Near or Far East, was resolutely condemned. It was noted that Beijing's rapprochement with Washington, including in the military sphere, runs counter to the interests of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. The Soviet Union supported Mongolia's proposal for the conclusion of a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations among Asian and Pacific states. The socialist community countries are demonstrating in reality that the maintenance of a healthy political climate on earth can and must be the common concern of all the world's states, large and small.

The Crimean meetings paid special attention to the situation in Europe. All the conversations without exception emphasized that NATO's decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in West Europe is leading to a further twist in the arms race and is a heavy burden on the peoples. What Europe needs is not a rise in the level of military confrontation but the lowering of that level. The creation of nuclear-free zones in certain regions of the continent--northern Europe and also the Balkans--may help relax tension.

In the common opinion of the fraternal countries, the purpose of the 1981 Crimean meetings has been achieved--the necessary coordination of foreign policy in the present, more complex international situation has been carried out. As the CPSU Central Committee Politburo stated, this will certainly help to advance the socialist states' peace initiatives, which relate to all the most complex and explosive problems of present-day world politics.

SOCIALIST COMMUNITY FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIALS MEET

LD280901 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0819 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Kiev, 28 Aug (TASS)--At the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Ukrainian SSR, a consultative conference of the deputy foreign ministers was held in Kiev 24-28 August. The deputy ministers and other executive workers of the foreign affairs ministries of the Belorussian SSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic took part in the conference. Representatives of the CEMA Secretariat also participated.

Conference participants discussed current problems of United Nations Organization work and questions relating to the forthcoming 36th session of the UN General Assembly.

A friendly and businesslike atmosphere prevailed at the conference.

SHISHLIN OPTIMISTIC ON GROMYKO, HAIG MEETING

LD022016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Sep 81

[News commentary by Nikolay Shishlin, international affairs journalist--live]

[Text] The next session of the UN General Assembly will convene soon. As always, it is expected that numerous contacts between statemen of different countries will take place within the framework of the session. The meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, the USSR foreign minister, and Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, is expected with particular interest.

Naturally many people are currently wondering what the meeting will be like, particularly because Moscow and Washington approach this meeting with different kinds of luggage. Washington's luggage consists of a record military budget and of decisions to whip up the arms race, including the decision on the production of the neutron weapons. Moscow's luggage comprises a broad peace program for the 1980's that was adopted by the 26th party congress. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's Crimean meetings have shown, this program is fully shared by the communist and workers' parties of the socialist part of the world and is most widely supported by the international public.

I believe that it is most important that the needle of the political barometer, which for a long time pointed toward some kind of storm and thunder, is starting to point gradually upward or at least toward a change. The consistent and principled policy of socialist states and their goodwill can only arouse a corresponding response in many capitals of the capitalist states.

We now see that the summer of 1981 has not proved to be simply a holiday period for international politics. During this period a dialogue was developing between the socialist and capitalist countries. In this dialogue, constructive tones begin to sound more and more definitely. I believe that the very fact that the dialogue is continuing, that the dialogue is gaining in strength creates certain and sufficiently realistic hopes that international relations could be smoothed out. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries are fully determined to do all in their power to truly smooth them out.

OPENING OF MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR REPORTED

LD021208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The third Moscow international book fair festively opened today at the Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy. Taking part are representatives of over 2,000 book publishers from 80 countries and of 12 international organizations. Comrade Stukalin, chairman of the fair's organizing committee, read the greetings which Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium addressed to those taking part and to the guests.

Present at the fair's festive opening ceremony were Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; propaganda departments; representatives of the major publishing houses of many countries; and personalities in the field of culture and science.

Brezhnev Greets Fair

LD021150 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Sep, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message of greetings to the participants and guests of the Third Moscow International Book Fair.

"A good book," Leonid Brezhnev writes, "is a powerful means of spiritual communication between people, one which can and must actively contribute to social progress, to improving mutual understanding between the peoples and to strengthening world peace. The highest praise deservedly goes to the bookpublishing, book trade and copyright organizations which in the present complicated international conditions help expand and strengthen peaceful cooperation."

"People in the Soviet Union are fond of books," Leonid Brezhnev says. "Works by Soviet and foreign authors are published yearly in enormous impressions in our country. Our reader has the broadest access to all the best achievements of the culture of other peoples. The traditional motto of the Moscow Fair--'The Book at the Service of Peace and Progress'--meets the requirements of our time and expresses the basic aspirations of the peoples of the world. Many publishers and distributors of literature [words indistinct] They have come to Moscow in order to make their contribution to expanding international book exchanges and to popularize the best editions."

Leonid Brezhnev wished them great success in their efforts to further develop cultural and businesslike ties and to further deepen mutual understanding between the peoples.

PRAVDA ON U.S., JAPANESE VIEWS ON DPRK INCIDENT

PM021110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 81 p 5

[TASS reports under general headline: "In a Militarist Transport"]

[Text] Washington, 30 Aug--Unable to conceal their indignation in connection with the exposure of the U.S. spy plane's flagrant violation of DPRK airspace, Reagan administration officials are issuing threats against that country.

U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger in a U.S. television statement and Vice President G. Bush at a press conference in Kennebunkport (Maine) threatened to carry out "repressive actions" against the DPRK. Presidential adviser E. Meese for his part specified precisely what "actions" Washington envisages. Stating that similar provocative flights would be continued, he added that the United States "may strike" against that country's territory.

Commenting on the stance taken by the Reagan administration on the question of the act of provocation against the DPRK, the Washington POST recommends that it moderate its bellicose rhetoric and refrain from threats to use force against a sovereign state.

Tokyo, 30 Aug--An act of provocation aimed at aggravating tension on the Korean Peninsula--that is how the Japanese press assesses the report of the violation of DPRK airspace by a U.S. spyplane. The newspaper MAINICHI, describing the Japanese Government's reaction to the incident, points out that "it is concerned and confused."

By aggravating the situation in the region, Washington, as is clear from the MAINICHI report, is trying to push Tokyo toward even more active support for the dictatorial South Korean regime and the expansion of military preparations by Japan itself in the face of an alleged external "threat."

CRANSTON, MATHIAS MEET WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS

LD021324 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Sep, TASS--Meeting with the U.S. Senators Alan Cranston and Charles Mathias, who are staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR parliamentary group, was held today at the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Taking part in the conversation were the secretaries of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR Vadim Zagladin, Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation Valentin Falin.

Some topical questions of the international situation and Soviet-American relations were discussed in the course of the conversation that passed in a frank, businesslike atmosphere. The American senators had a conversation with Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of general staff of the USSR Armed Forces, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR.

The guests also had meetings at the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology and the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTRY 'BLUE PAPER' SCORED

OW021134 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] A blue paper on diplomacy has been published in Japan. Correspondent Tsvetov files the following report from Tokyo in this connection:

Japan's Foreign Ministry gives the impression that it is competing with its Defense Agency in demonstrating anti-Sovietism. A blue paper on diplomacy has been published by the Ministry. Earlier, the Defense Agency published a white paper on defense which leveled false charges against the Soviet Union saying it is undermining detente and intimidating Japan. The blue paper is an equally concocted job, but carries more militant [sentoteki] assertions.

We can clearly see a common objective hidden in this anti-Soviet completion between the Defense Agency and the Foreign Ministry. In short, the objective is to more strongly publicize the myth of the Soviet threat, capitalize on terror thus created in a fictitious way, and turn Japan into a powerful military giant which follows a clear-cut militarist policy in disregard of its Constitution.

It may be said that while the Defense Agency confined itself to stirring up anti-Soviet sentiments among the Japanese people in its white paper, in its blue paper the Foreign Ministry went so far as to virtually call for the formation of an anti-Soviet united front by the so-called advanced democratic countries.

According to the blue paper, practical problems in forming such a bloc are to be tackled by the conference of related cabinet ministers on comprehensive security which has inaugurated in 1980. In other words, the Foreign Ministry is attempting to reflect anti-Sovietism in Japan's routine diplomatic activities.

It was not accident that the Foreign Ministry displayed such a militancy [sentosei]. The blue paper points out the origin of this militancy. It stresses that alliance relations with the United States which were extolled in a joint communique on the Suzuki-Reagan talks have a decisive significance for Japan.

The blue paper sets the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union as an important diplomatic task for Japan. However, this paragraph, which follows tens of pages of arguments full of anti-Sovietism, resembles no more than undisguised hypocrisy in our eyes.

U.S.-JAPANESE-KOREAN MILITARY COOPERATION HIT

PM021434 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 81 p 4

[Article by political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov: "'Departure' for Camouflage"]

[Text] "In postwar Japan," a now deceased leader of the Japanese conservatives liked to repeat, "the formula 'three steps forward, one step back' applies best."

The head of the ruling party had in mind a political course opposed by the country's progressive, peace-loving public. In the sixties, as foreign minister, this politician resorted to just these tactics in order, at Washington's insistence, to complete talks on the postwar normalization of relations between Tokyo and Seoul. He agreed on a compromise, which generated a storm of protest in Japan, and had to immediately resign. The noisy political scandal gradually subsided. The treaty remained and subsequently served as the basis for developing ties with the South Korean dictatorial regime, including military ties.

Such examples help us to understand the background to the superficially contradictory chronicle of U.S.-Japanese relations recently. In May President Reagan and Prime Minister Suzuki met personally at the White House. The joint communique on this meeting for the first time officially described relations between the United States and Japan as an alliance. Tokyo thus went halfway to meet Washington's wishes: equating the U.S.-Japanese "security treaty" with the NATO pact; that is, imposing on Japan the same burden of military commitments as is borne by the West European U.S. allies.

It is notable that it was decided to promote U.S.-Japanese relations to the rank of an alliance at precisely the time when the Pentagon was beginning to talk about the need to modernize theater nuclear weapons not only in West Europe but also in east Asia; when the idea of the sea and air basing of cruise missiles had imparted new military significance to Japanese ports and airfields; in other words, when it had become particularly valuable for the U.S. military to acquire on Japanese soil the same freedom of action it enjoys in Britain or the FRG, for instance.

To all appearances, it is precisely this alarming background which generated such a stormy wave of protest in Japan and forced the prime minister to disown unreservedly the results of his May U.S. visit. There could be no question of any increase in Japan's military commitments, he said. Everything, he said, remained as it was, including the three nonnuclear principles: not to produce or acquire nuclear weapons or deploy them on Japanese territory. The blame for the fact that the Washington communique had been "interpreted in a distorted way" by commentators was placed on Foreign Minister Ito. He allegedly failed to fully incorporate in this document the position of the Japanese head of government, for which he paid with his resignation. His successor, Sonoda, began with ostentatious gestures. He publicly reproached Washington with "great-power behavior" and, instead of welcoming Haig in Tokyo when the latter was touring Asia, left for West Europe with Prime Minister Suzuki.

The newspapers started to make a noise about the crisis in Japanese-U.S. relations. In reality, it was only the Tokyo ruling circles' traditional "one step back" to quell the rising protests. As early as July, at the meeting of the "big seven" in Ottawa, everything "returned to normal." It was Suzuki who agreed to act in the role of choir leader to lend the discussion the orientation that suited Reagan. And at his bilateral meeting with the U.S. President he did not enter into disputes about the interpretation of the Washington communique but assured Reagan that Japan would adhere strictly to this document.

Back at their first meeting in May, Reagan and Suzuki agreed that the United States would not seek any specific figures from Japan for the increase in its military budget but would instead emphasize the expansion of Japan's military commitments pertaining in particular to patrolling the sea and air space in the northwest Pacific at a distance of up to 1,700 km from Japanese shores.

But it is becoming increasingly obvious that matters are not limited to this, and that the Pacific allies are seeking and finding circuitous routes for increasing Japan's contribution to U.S. global strategy.

Such route is the Japanese ruling circles' playing into the hands of the U.S.-Chinese partnership. Back in May, speaking of "the suitable division of roles between the United States and Japan," Reagan and Suzuki agreed that each side would continue to develop relations with China. Tokyo is conniving in the development of military cooperation between Washington and Beijing, their coordinated intrigues in Southeast Asia, and the attempts to set the ASEAN members against their neighbors and the Indochina states.

After the meeting in Ottawa, the newspaper YOMIURI notes, the Japanese Government's attention was focused on two new questions:

These were, first, the expansion of scientific and technical cooperation with the United States. And second, a sharp increase in material aid to the South Korean regime.

The handing over to the Pentagon of sophisticated Japanese technology which could be used for military purposes has become a new form of Japan's indirect participation in U.S. strategic designs. According to the Washington POST, the United States wants Japan to help it in creating the weapons of the future, including elements such as microelectronics, computers and lasers.

Collaboration in the development of new combat systems, the Washington POST recalls, would be a violation of the present Japanese Constitution and the government ban on the export of military equipment (it was approved after the noisy scandal in 1967, when it emerged that the Pentagon had used television camera manufacturing technology obtained from Japanese firms for the smart bombs dropped in Vietnam). A specific technology transfer program will be discussed in September at the U.S.-Japanese conference in Washington on questions of military production.

Another way of indirectly increasing Japan's contribution to U.S. military efforts is Tokyo's agreement to assume part of the material support for the Seoul regime. Essentially that means that the Japanese taxpayers will cover expenditure on the maintenance of U.S. troops not only in Japan but also in South Korea.

Immediately after the meeting with Reagan in Ottawa, Suzuki stated that Japan's priority foreign policy task will be the consolidation of relations with South Korea. The talks between the two foreign ministers in Tokyo were a specific step in this direction. The close links between Tokyo and Seoul were called "the nucleus of a stabilized Asia" at these talks. The Japanese-South Korean conference in Seoul on 10-11 September and finally the summit meeting between Suzuki and dictator Chon Tu-hwan will be devoted to the same topic.

According to Japan's KYODO agency, it is a case of Japan's granting South Korea $10 billion over the next 5 years. This is motivated by the fact that South Korea "plays an important part in safeguarding Japan's security."

"Inasmuch as it is not possible to increase the Japanese military budget substantially," the New York TIMES writes, "an alternative for Japan, in the opinion of U.S. officials, could be to render support to the Americans' military commitments with respect to South Korea, where about 40,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed."

But do matters come down only to money? It is notable that the question of U.S.-Japanese cooperation on the Korean Peninsula was discussed by the heads of the two countries' military departments--Weinberger and Omura. Circuitous paths for increasing Japan's contribution to U.S. global strategy also put us on our guard for one more reason. Only two points survived intact from Article Nine of the present Japanese Constitution (which proclaims the renunciation of war and the creation of armed forces) after it had been undermined: the ban on arms exports and the dispatch of troops overseas. The supply of sophisticated military technology to the Pentagon essentially erodes the first of these barriers. Indirect aid in safeguarding the U.S. military presence in South Korea can serve as a step toward replacing U.S. troops with Japanese troops there. And that is a path of which the Japanese generals have long been dreaming in order to definitively legalize the Self-Defense Force and their use outside the country.

The new circuitous paths for military cooperation with the United States are therefore aimed at definitively cancelling out Article Nine of the Constitution and removing the last obstacles in the way of Japan's militarization.

KURIL CLAIM SEEN AS PART OF 'REMILITARIZATION'

PM021339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 81 p 5

[Yevgeniy Rusakov's "Commentator's Column": "Against Commonsense"]

[Text] The Japanese Government has decided to allocate about 14.9 billion yen (over $60 million) in the state budget for fiscal 1982 to mounting a campaign of unlawful territorial claims against the USSR. Much earlier it declared 7 February Northern Territories Day, on which pretext an anti-Soviet sabbath was organized. And quite recently the Japanese Foreign Ministry began to demand in certain foreign countries that some of the Kuril Islands be marked as Japanese territory on maps published in those countries.

Why did Tokyo need all this? Primarily to justify Japan's continued remilitarization and to extirpate the people's "nuclear allergy," that is, their antiwar sentiments and unwillingness to transform the country into the Pentagon's nuclear testing ground. In the name of this ignoble aim Japan's ruling circles, with ever increasing zeal, are using their own variation on the well-worn theme of the "Soviet military threat," which they call the "threat from the north."

Japanese statesmen love to talk about their allegiance to peace, disarmament and the principles of the UN Charter. But how can the provocative anti-Soviet attacks be identified with this? Whether the Japanese intend it or not, the attacks look like direct support for Washington's and Beijing's course toward aggravating the international situation. And now the world is witness that the Japanese Government white paper on defense questions repeats the gist of Washington and Beijing propaganda. The paper maintains that "the Soviet threat is increasing in all regions of the globe," that "if steps are not taken, the correlation of military strength between the Western and Soviet blocs will change in favor of the Soviet Union" and so on and so forth.

No, the Tokyo "hawks" will win no laurels on this slippery path. Against commonsense they are assuming responsibility for kindling dangerous sentiments in Japan, which can gain nothing from confrontation and the aggravation of the international situation.

IRANIAN STATEMENT ON U.S. IMPERIALISM CITED

LD021703 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 2 Sep, TASS--The Iranian Ministry of the Interior has issued a political statement, saying that the main enemy of the Islamic revolution "is the United States of America, the agents and flunkeys of which were expelled from the country as a result of the heroic struggle of the Iranian people." All enemies of the revolution are in for the same lot. The Iranian people, the statement stresses, should not forget that its priority task is the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. After every subversive and terroristic action counterrevolutionary elements start spreading false information with a view of "undermining the spirit and enthusiasm of the people."

The enemies of Iran are trying to aggravate the situation in the country and create chaos to show to the whole world that in Iran there is no stability and security. The Ministry of the Interior urges the Iranian people to display vigilance and not to yield to provocations of the hostile forces.

U.S. PRESSURING EUROPEANS TO BAN FLIGHTS TO KABUL

LD021634 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 1 Sep, TASS--The United States is putting open pressure on its West European partners to make them fully suspend air travel with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. As reported by the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE with reference to a representative of the U.S. State Department, Washington wants its partners to ban all flights to Kabul International Airport and to prohibit landings at airports of these countries of planes of the Afghan air line.

The Reagan administration, as it follows from a statement by a State Department spokesman, is trying to explain this step, which leads to a further growth of tension in the region, by references to "support of international terrorism by the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan." And this is being said contrary to generally known facts that people's Afghanistan itself is a target of terrorist activities instigated and organised by Washington and Beijing.

INDIA REJECTS U.S. COUNSELLOR; CIA ROLE ALLEGED

LD021655 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] New Delhi, 2 Sep, TASS--The Indian Government informed the U.S. State Department that it does not agree with the appointment of George Griffin as political counsellor of the American Embassy in New Delhi. As was reported to journalists here today by an official spokesman of the Government of India, the decision to this effect was taken after a thorough study of "activity" of George Griffin in various diplomatic posts during his stay in India and a number of countries of South Asia.

According to the Indian press, his activity had nothing to do with duties of a diplomat. George Griffin is a CIA employee, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA stresses. Working at U.S. embassies in Pakistan and Afghanistan, he guided subversive operations of the American espionage agency against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

SRV'S XUAN THUY PRAISES USSR'S EXAMPLE, HELP

PM021340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 81 p 4

[Correspondent M. Domogatskikh dispatch: "Following a Common Path"]

[Excerpt] Hanoi--In the period since the 26th CPSU Congress I have visited a number of provinces of Socialist Vietnam and met with many people in party organizations, cooperatives, state farms and enterprises. Wherever I went, every conversation of its own accord turned to the Soviet Communists' congress. It was felt everywhere that the work of the supreme forum of Lenin's party and the inspiring plans for further peaceful creation and the program for the continuation of the struggle for detente and for a life for the whole of mankind without the threat of a devastating nuclear missile war which were adopted by that forum, had left an indelible imprint in the consciousness and hearts of Vietnamese Communists, workers, farmers and employees.

The long-term development prospects of the Soviet economy arouse among our Vietnamese friends feelings of pride in the USSR and in the growing might of the entire united family of the socialist community. In their high assessment of the selfless fraternal help given to the republic by the Soviet people in creating the material and technical foundation of socialism, Vietnamese friends note the profound desire of the CPSU and the Soviet Union's Government and working people to see the SRV powerful and prosperous. This finds concrete expression in agreements on Soviet-Vietnamese scientific and technical, trade and cultural cooperation, in the daily business ties between our countries, joint work between Vietnamese workers and Soviet specialists and in deliveries of highly productive equipment and materials from the USSR to this distant land. For this reason Vietnam follows with tremendous interest and joy every success of our people and it studies advanced Soviet experience.

"I was a member of our party's delegation at the 26th CPSU Congress," said Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party (VCP) Central Committee and chairman of the board of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Society. "While in the USSR we visited enterprises and met with many people. We saw with what enthusiasm and unanimity the Soviet people endorse the party's plans, how interested they are in preserving peace and what fraternal feelings they cherish toward our country and the Vietnamese people."

Study of the 26th CPSU Congress materials, our interlocutor continued, is underway along various avenues. The board of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Society, together with the VCP Central Committee propaganda section, has prepared appropriate materials and sent rapporteurs to various regions of the country. They speak in cities and villages and talk of the CPSU plans, our friendship and joint aims in socialist and communist building.

The VCP Central Committee has invited distinguished Soviet scientists to deliver lectures to communists and cadre workers on the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and Soviet and party building. In Vietnam they are studying with special attention stages of the life of the Soviet Union such as the revival of the national economy and the development of the economy in the first years after the civil war and, of course, the story of the rebirth and strengthening of the economic might of the land of the Soviets after the Great Patriotic War. In terms of the tasks which had to be resolved by the Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU, these stages are identical with those which Vietnam is experiencing after 30 years of doing battle with the forces of imperialism.

When addressing working people or writing in the press, we constantly draw these comparisons and tell our compatriots: Look what a ravaged economy the Soviet people inherited after the civil war; they experienced hunger, went through incredible difficulties, devastation and deprivation; they built socialism in extremely unfavorable conditions, encircled by capitalism. And they triumphed! Achieving enormous successes, they became a mighty power and now give help to their class brothers in other countries. We explain to the working people of Vietnam that by making broad use of the historic experience of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and relying on their help in the creation of the material and technical base of socialism in our land, we will also triumph over difficulties and will build a socialist and prosperous Vietnam. These comparisons, this picture of our joint advance, shoulder to shoulder with loyal friends, gladden and inspire our people.

The VCP is taking steps to stabilize the economy and the people's living standard and to strengthen finance and trade, is waging a persistent struggle to boost production, improve labor productivity and raise the standard of economic leadership, and is improving management methods.

The 26th CPSU Congress posed in keenest terms the economy's need to be economical. Our party in its domestic policy, the VCP Central Committee secretary said, is also adopting this slogan, which is of universal significance in the fraternal countries' practice of socialist building and it thinks that economic issues must be at the focus of the VCP's attention.

By supporting the CPSU's foreign policy, Xuan Thuy noted, our party is actively waging the struggle for peace and equitable cooperation among the peoples. The constructive initiatives and proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, aimed at normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia, supported by the Soviet Union, are an expression of the peace-loving course of the VCP's policy. The party of Vietnamese Communists exposes the hostile plans and designs of the imperialists with whom the Beijing hegemonists are closing ranks in seeking to transorm Southeast Asia into a region of continual tension and to create an atmosphere of confrontation here. In the international arena we consider it an affair of exceptional importance to expose the policy of Beijing and the intrigues of imperialism.

Now, when Washington and Beijing are seeking methods to intensify political, economic and military pressure on Vietnam, the SRV Government together with the Governments of Laos and Kampuchea resolutely opposes this with a course toward ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Vietnam, demonstrating true internationalism and fraternal solidarity, is strengthening its friendship with Laos and Kampuchea and shoulder to shoulder with them is advocating the defense of the national independence of the three people of Indochina.

In connection with preparation for the Fifth VCP Congress, various meetings, conferences and seminars are underway in Vietnam. Communists and nonparty people are discussing both their local and general state problems and tasks with interest and in detail.

SOLIDARITY HAILED IN SALUTE TO SRV NATIONAL DAY

OW022140 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Grammatikov commentary]

[Text] Dear friends: Today the Soviet people, along with your people, are enthusiastically celebrating the 36th anniversary of Vietnam's National Day. Comrade Grammatikov, our station commentator, wrote:

The celebration of this festival has further proved the strength of friendship and solidarity that has closely united our two peoples. The past 36 years in which the Vietnamese people have developed along the path of socialist construction and valiantly struggled for their freedom and independence is also the period of constant consolidation of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation. The Soviet laboring people rightfully take pride in their effective assistance to the patriotic Vietnamese combatants in the defense of their fatherland's freedom, in the arduous struggle against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese aggressors.

The 200 enterprises built in Vietnam with Soviet assistance are eloquent proof of ardent Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. The Soviet specialists, who are participating in building an additional 70 economic projects, along with their Vietnamese colleagues, are striving to score glorious labor achievements with which to greet SRV's National Day. We know that the 60,000 skilled Vietnamese cadres and workers, following their training in the Soviet Union, have worthily contributed to Vietnam's socialist construction.

Addressing the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Le Duan expressed his profound gratitude to the Soviet people for their vigorous support and great, efficient assistance to the Vietnamese people's construction and defense of their socialist fatherland. The 1978 USSR-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation has created a firm basis for the fraternal relations between our two countries. The July 1980 joint Soviet-Vietnamese spaceflight was a further landmark of growing Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

Comrade Brezhnev once said: Friendship must be tested by action over a period of time. Through this test, Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, founded on a firm basis, has become increasingly stronger and purer. The Soviet people are well aware that their Vietnamese friends' peaceful construction achievements could have been much greater if they had not been undermined by the wicked schemes of hostile foreign forces. The Soviet people sternly condemn Beijing's hegemonistic policy toward Vietnam, the Chinese militarists' armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border, and the Beijing leadership's schemes to arouse hatred between the Indochinese countries and other Southeast Asian countries. In their recent Crimea meeting statements, Comrade Brezhnev and other fraternal countries' leaders said the efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability are fully supported by the fraternal socialist countries.

Celebrating Vietnam's National Day, the Soviet people reaffirm their unswerving determination to fulfill their internationalist obligations toward the Vietnamese people. The recent national day greetings message from Soviet leaders of the SRV reads in part; Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people, strictly pursuing their Leninist foreign policy and implementing the 26th CPSU resolutions, will continue to resolutely support the fraternal Vietnamese people in their struggle for a bright future for their fatherland.

The Soviet people sincerely wish the fraternal Vietnamese people many new achievements in building socialism, in making preparations for the Fifth VCP Congress, and in implementing President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament.

LAO DELEGATION WELCOMED IN CHIMKENT, KAZAKH SSR

GF300934 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] A delegation of representatives from the Lao People's Democratic Republic, which is in the Soviet Union for Soviet-Lao Friendship Week, is currently visiting the Kazakh SSR.

The guests have arrived in Chimkent, the new industrial city in the southern Kazakh SSR, and have been given a warm welcome by the people of Chimkent and workers representatives. Khamsouk Vongvichit, leader of the delegation and chairman of the Lao Association of Patriotic [word indistinct], has briefed her Kazakh hosts on social developments in her country. She has also praised the multifaceted aid being extended to Laos by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

THAI DEPUTY MINISTER, GROUP IN UZBEK SSR

GF300716 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] A Thai delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Praman Adireksan is currently visiting the Uzbek SSR. The guests visited the Union of Consumers Societies on 29 August. After their meeting with union leaders, the esteemed Thai guests acquainted themselves with matters related to the production of consumer goods in one of the districts. The (?Chairmanship Council) of the Union of Consumers Societies held a banquet in honor of the visiting guests. Deputy Prime Minister Praman Adireksan and his colleagues left for Samarkand this evening.

Tour of Samarkand

GF010431 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] The visiting Thai delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Praman Adireksan traveled to Samarkand on 30 August. In Samarkand, the guests toured historic sites and called on new establishments. They also visited one of the collective farms near Samarkand and familiarized themselves with the work and [words indistinct]. The Thai delegation headed by Deputy Prime Minister Praman Adireksan later left for Moscow. In their talks with journalists, the Thai representatives said they were pleased to acquaint themselves with matters related to the production of consumer goods in the Uzbek SSR. They also noted that the Uzbek SSR has made many achievements in agriculture and social matters.

BRIEFS

SRV AMBASSADOR IN ODESSA--Hanoi, 13 Aug, VNA--Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Huu Mai last Monday conferred Vietnam's Friendship Order on the Odessa port staff and the Labor Order, First Class, on S.A. Lukyanchenko, director of the Black Sea Shipping Corporation, at the Seamen's Palace in Odessa in the Soviet Union. Speaking at the presentation ceremony, Ambassador Nguyen Huu Mai sincerely thanked all the workers and cadres of Odessa port and the Black Sea Shipping Corporation, and especially director of the corporation, S.A. Lukyanchenko, for their lofty proletarian internationalism in transporting Soviet supplies to Vietnam in the past war against U.S. aggression as well as in socialist construction and national defence at present. In reply, S.A. Lukyanchenko and representatives of Odessa port and the corporation expressed their determination to continue safe transportation of Soviet supplies to Vietnam. They also expressed their great joy to receive Vietnam's high distinctions. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 13 Aug 81 OW]

KANIA CITED ON 'LAW VIOLATIONS' IN POLAND

PM021144 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Aug, (TASS)--A conference of first secretaries of the party organizations of Poland's major industrial enterprises has been held at the PZPR Central Committee. S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, spoke at it. He called on the party to act offensively and to concern itself with everything which makes up the life of the people. Speaking of the extremist tendencies within Solidarity, S. Kania pointed out that the authorities must react to every substantial violation of the law. In the recent period we have observed an aggravation in the sociopolitical situation, he said. Hostile actions of unusual violence are taking place. We must take measures appropriate to the danger. If a threat arises to socialism, every measure will be taken, because a threat to socialism is aimed against our independence. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo took the decision to call a PZPR Central Committee plenum on 2 September. It will examine questions of socialist enterprises' self-management under economic reform conditions.

SOLIDARITY'S 'CRUDE ATTACKS' ON PZPR, STATE NOTED

LD021844 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 2 Sep 81

["Situation in Poland"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Sep, TASS--The 3rd plenum has opened here of the PUWP Central Committee, which, according to the PAP news agency, will discuss questions having to do with the economic situation of the country.

Warsaw, 2 Sep, TASS--Some leaders of the Solidarity trade union have appeared on the central Polish television and radio. It is reported that television and radio channels were made available to them on the basis of the agreement with the Government of the Polish People's Republic. The Solidarity leaders used these appearances for attacks on the measures being taken by the PUWP and the Government of Poland to take the country out of the crisis. On the same day Chairman of the Warsaw organisation of Solidarity Bujak made a provocative statement at a meeting in Warsaw. He engaged in glib utterances to the effect that at the present time Solidarity has stepped up its attack on the government in order to obtain access to television and radio. He threatened that Solidarity will gain full control over these mass media. The statement by the leader of the Warsaw Solidarity was replete with hostile attacks against the leadership of the Polish People's Republic and contained crude attacks against the USSR and other socialist countries.

SED'S MITTAG WRITES ON GDR-USSR ECONOMIC POLICY

PM021512 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 August carries on page 4, under the headline "Command of the Time," a 2,000-word article by Guenther Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on the "course of production intensification" in the GDR. Declaring that "there is no alternative to intensification as the basis of economic development," Mittag goes on to stress the "crucial importance" of the GDR's inviolable fraternal alliance with the USSR," the "considerable advantages" of economic ties with the USSR and the fact that the policies of the SED and CPSU "coincide completely." He then details particular aspects of the "SED's economic strategy for the eighties": improving productivity through the use of microelectronics and automation; saving fuel and other material resources; improving output quality; gearing investment policy to "progressive technologies ensuring the greatest possible saving" and to modernization rather than new construction; and improving administration and planning. "Important conditions for this have been created through the organizational restructuring of industry and construction and the formation of combines within the ministry framework," Mittag writes. "Each combine bears responsibility at the national economic level."

NOVOYE VREMYA SEES SPAIN AS 'TROUBLOUS, TENSE'

LD280740 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Aug, TASS--"Having stayed in Madrid at least for a week or two, an unbiased observer will realise that Spain is troublous and tense, waiting for something unexpected to happen," the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes.

An article devoted to Spain's politics today points out that the possibility of another reactionary putsch is not ruled out in that country. "Half a year has passed since those events. This time has proved enough to become certain that the left-wing parties and democratic forces were right when they warned as far back as February against the dangerous preparations of reactionaries, and demanded that the government take resolute measures to check their activities. At the same time the past half a year gave the lie to the assertions of those who tried to prove that the conspirators were a pitiful lot of madmen who did not deserve attention."

"The latest developments have demonstrated that the enemies of young democracy have not given up the struggle against it."

Political instability is closely interrelated with the economic crisis, NEW TIMES goes on to say. "The worse the economic situation, the more difficulties appear in the way of stabilisation on the domestic political scene. Conditions are thus emerging for the subversive activities of the reactionary forces, and the threat of military coup arises."

The problem of joining NATO also remains acute, the weekly continues. "The public has been led to believe that only participation in NATO can dependably guarantee democracy in Spain. It is obvious that these arguments are far-fetched. The events of February 23-24 have become a convenient but not very convincing pretext intended to justify the efforts of those who would have wished to see Spain in the North Atlantic alliance long ago."

SPANISH SOCIALIST WINDS UP VISIT TO UZBEK SSR

GF291416 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] The deputy secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, (Korvakas), departed Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek SSR, today. During his stay of a few days, the high-ranking guest familiarized himself with Uzbek life, visited sites of architectural importance in various cities and acquainted himself with a number of new establishments. He was also received by the Presidium of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet.

In a statement to journalists, (Korvakas) said his visit to the Uzbek SSR was very useful. He also stressed that he was pleased to have had the opportunity of observing the achievements of the Uzbek people in the economic and social fields under Soviet sovereignty.

BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER VISITING UZBEK SSR

GF300737 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Continuing his visit to the Uzbek SSR, (Ortan Armigneau), member of the Belgian Communist Party Central Committee, toured Tashkent on 29 August. The esteemed Belgian guest visited the museum of Uzbek history, the museum of fine arts and the [words indistinct], which is an example of the traditional style of eastern architecture.

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BRUSSELS FOR CP FETE

LD311348 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Brussels, 31 Aug, TASS--A delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, led by member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia Karen Demichyan, arrived here today. The delegation will attend celebrations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party of Belgium and the days of the communist press.

DANISH DELEGATION WELCOMED IN UZBEKISTAN

GF291844 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] A Danish Folketing delegation led by the speaker, K.B. Andersen, has arrived in the Uzbek SSR. Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, the chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet, received the guests from Denmark on 29 August. During the meeting he briefed them on the targets achieved in the economic and social fields under Soviet sovereignty. He also acquainted them with the Uzbek SSR's future socioeconomic development objectives.

The Danish guests have visited important sites in Tashkent. A banquet has been given in their honor by the Uzbek Supreme Soviet. After the banquet, K.B. Andersen and his colleagues flew to Bukhara, one of the historic cities of the Uzbek SSR.

[Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 30 August reports that the Danish Folketing delegation traveled to Samarkand from Bukhara on 30 August, then left Samarkand for Moscow.]

FRG TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT UKRAINE, MOSCOW

WA030915 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Jul 81 p 3

[RATAU report: "Through the Eyes of West German Workers"]

[Excerpts] Representatives of West German workers who came to the USSR at the invitation of Soviet trade unions as part of a friendship train visited the Ukraine. Voroshilovgrad received miners, Donetsk metal workers, Kiev chemists, Kharkov engineers and Kherson shipbuilders. The guests, among whom were representatives of the German Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party of Germany and members of sectorial unions, visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises, met with their colleagues by profession and inquired after their work, domestic and recreational conditions. In Kiev the emissaries of the FRG's working class were received in the Ukrainian SSR Council of Trade Unions, and talks were held in the oblast councils of trade unions in other cities during which the guests familiarized themselves with the unions' activity in enlisting the working people in production management and creating for them the necessary production and cultural-social conditions.

"From the first hours of our visit to your parts we have encountered an atmosphere of cordiality and benevolence and sensed an endeavor to help us get to know the Soviet way of life better and to show us everything that the country has achieved in the social and cultural spheres. This has been the case in Brest, Moscow and Leningrad and in the Ukraine also. We are convinced that behind all this is Soviet people's ardent desire to live in peace and friendship with all peoples of the world." These were the words of Helmut Grimm, the leader of the ship builders' delegation.

"Many of us young workers were shocked to learn of the tremendous destruction and incalculable sacrifices caused your country by the treacherous attack of the Hitler fascists," Karl Muellbauer, an engineer from Straubing in Lower Bavaria, declared at a friendship party in Kharkov. The FRG's broad masses are unaware of this horrifying truth. We bow to the memory of the 20 million Soviet people who perished in World War II and will do everything within our power to ensure that the fiery whirlwinds of war never again arise from German soil."

FURTHER REPORT, COMMENT ON TEHRAN EXPLOSION

Casualties Named

GF021732 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] It has been officially announced in Tehran that 8 persons were killed and 23 wounded in the explosion at the prime minister's office. Among the injured were Col Seyyed Mohammad Ñamju, the defense minister, and Ayatollah Khomeyni's representative on Iran's Supreme Defense Council; Col Vahid Dastgerdi, the police chief; General Shahrgah, deputy commander of the ground forces; and a number of employees in the prime minister's office.

U.S. 'Terrorism' Viewed

GF021300 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, Soviet leaders have offered their condolences on the death of the Iranian president and prime minister. The cable Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov sent to Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi-Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, says: Accept our profound condolences on the deaths of President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar, who were killed in a terrorist act. Please convey our sympathy to their relatives and loved ones.

Our commentator Igor Sheftunov writes: These days, both within government circles and in the Iranian press it is being stressed that terrorist actions reach across the ocean. The interim Iranian Presidential Council announced in a communique that "the explosion in the prime minister's office in Tehran, which killed both the president and the prime minister, was planned by the enemies of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They are carrying out the orders of the criminal U.S. circles in order to topple the present regime."

The Iranian Foreign Ministry has also condemned this criminal act by U.S. imperialism. While mentioning the Iranian Foreign Ministry communique, U.S. State Department Spokesman Dean Fischer preferred not to analyse it. However, it is impossible to deny Washington's role in the terrorist activities against the Islamic Republic of Iran and its leaders. Since the fall of the monarchy and the installation of the Islamic Republic, U.S. imperialists have been doing their utmost to topple the republican regime and replace it with the old one.

In addition to its direct military aggression against Iran, Washington is using its agents--still in Iran from the shah's era--more and more every year and in a larger and more cunning fashion. Thousands of former SAVAK employees--SAVAK being the CIA branch in Iran--are now operating in Iran. They also receive special training in the United States, Egypt, Israel and other countries. Many former officers of the shah's army and representatives of feudalist and bourgeois circles, who have either escaped from Iran or are hiding there, are enjoying complete and open support from Washington. Washington has shown its sympathy toward Bakhtiar, the last prime minister of the shah, and Bani-Sadr, the former president of Iran who is now a refugee. Both of these men are engaged in extensive terrorist activities against the Islamic Republic of Iran and its leaders.

The United States is using all possible means to try to destabilize your country to facilitate easier operations. Washington rulers are trying with all their might to force the anti-imperialist forces to fight one another and thus weaken them. They are also sowing the seeds of discord and animosity within various classes of Iranian people to prepare for an imperialist coup d'etat similar to the 19 August coup.

However, the United States, which wants to foil the Iranian people's struggle against imperialism and their efforts to achieve the goals of the revolution, is gravely mistaken.

The United States' tricks only force the Iranian peoples to unite and act in their anti-imperialist struggle. The funeral ceremonies for Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Mohammad Javad Bahonar proved this. Over 1 million citizens in Tehran participated in the funeral and chanted "Death to U.S. Imperialists."

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES NEW IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD021646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Gromyko, the Soviet foreign affairs minister has sent Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, Iranian foreign affairs minister, a telegram containing congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of his appointment to that post.

In a return telegram, the Iranian foreign minister expressed gratitude for the congratulations.

ARRESTS, EXECUTIONS OF IRANIAN MOJAHEDIN REPORTED

PM261440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 81 p 4

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "Situation in Iran"]

[Text] Ankara, 22 Aug--Operations to combat antigovernment groupings are continuing throughout Iran. In the last 3 days about 600 people have been arrested. After sentencing by Islamic revolutionary courts, 242 people have been executed. Among them were representatives of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization.

Further Arrests

LD301342 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Tehran, 30 Aug, TASS--According to Iranian press reports, 154 persons were arrested in Sistan and Baluchistan Provinces as well as in the cities of Tabas, Khomeyn and Rasht on charges of anti-government activities. A spokesman of the police board in an interview with a correspondent of the newspaper ETTELA'AT reported the arrest of 120 persons in Tehran over the past two days. Bombs, grenades, submachineguns and ammunition were confiscated from them during the arrest. They all are members and supporters of left-wing Iranian groupings which embarked on the road of armed struggle against the regime.

Under a sentence by the Islamic Revolutionary Tribunal 28 opponents of the regime were executed in Shiraz and eleven others sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, the newspaper KAYHAN reports.

Attacks on representatives of the clergy, civil servants and "guards of the Islamic revolution" go on in Tehran and other Iranian cities despite the arrests and executions.

IRANIAN CRACKDOWN AGAINST SPECULATORS REPORTED

LD031028 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 3 Sep, TASS--The Iranian authorities are taking drastic measures against traders and owners of shops who, making use of the temporary difficulties, speculate in foods and violate the system of food rationing among the population.

Islamic Judge Nazem-Zade said the revolutionary tribunals have sentenced 17 traders to various measures of punishment--imprisonment, corporal punishments and fines--for speculation in meat, milk, butter, soap, and other goods.

TRIPOLI 'SOLIDARITY' FORUM SPEECH, DOCUMENT NOTED

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

PM021457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] Tripoli, 29 Aug (TASS)--An international conference of solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah is taking place here with the participation of representatives of more than 80 states of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, including a delegation from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries.

The forum opening was addressed by M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. He said that American ruling circles have recently unleashed a broad hostile campaign against the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and its leadership, with the active involvement of the accomplices of the U.S. neocolonialist policy in the Near East and on the African Continent.

M. al-Qadhdhafi described the recent piratical attack by American fighters on Libyan planes off the shores of this sovereign state as a manifestation of the international terrorism being implemented by the Reagan administration with respect to the Arab countries. The course followed by the United States of suppressing the Arab peoples' national liberation struggle, maintaining the explosive seat of tension in the Near East and strengthening its own military-political presence in the region is a component part of the global strategy of the most shameless U.S. reactionary militarist circles. The aim of this strategy is to undermine the process of relaxation of international tension, weaken the unity of the forces of peace and freedom and step up the arms race and the danger of war, M. al-Qadhdhafi stressed.

The participants in the international conference of solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah greeted with prolonged applause the greetings and good wishes conveyed to them by the Soviet delegation from the Soviet leadership and from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally.

Document Adopted

LD020558 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Sep, TASS--An international conference of solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah, sponsored by the Permanent Secretariat of the Pan-Arab People's Congress ended here. It was attended by representatives of political, trade union and public organisations from over 80 Asian, African, Latin American and European countries. The participants in the conference discussed ways to strengthen the unity of nations in the struggle for peace and international detente and denounced the intrigues of U.S. imperialism against Libya and its threats against the progressive and democratic forces advocating peace, freedom and independence.

The final document adopted by the participants in the conference states their solidarity with the struggle of the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah against the aggressive schemes of American imperialism. The cause for growing threats against Libya is the consistent and principled stand of that country and its revolutionary leadership, Libya's active support for the national liberation movement and its struggle to frustrate the separate Camp David accords.

The pirate attack of the U.S. fighter bombers on Libyan planes, the document points out, is viewed by the world public as a flagrant violation of the commonly recognised rules of international affairs and as an act of international terrorism prepared on President Reagan's personal orders. The final document speaks highly of the results of the tripartite meeting in Aden, which became a major step towards achieving unity among the peoples of the Middle East and Africa.

The conference adopted a programme of action in support of the struggle waged by the Libyan people.

LIBYA, ETHIOPIA, S. YEMEN ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PM030911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Communique Published"]

[Text] Aden, 29 Aug--A joint communique on the results of the recent meeting in Aden between the leaders of Democratic Yemen, Libya and Ethiopia has been published here. It stresses the importance of strengthening fraternal relations between the three countries in various spheres, stepping up revolutionary collaboration and further activating the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, racism and reaction.

In view of the profound conviction of the participants in the meeting as to the need to develop all-round relations between the three countries and peoples, elaborate a united stance with regard to hostile forces and strengthen solidarity and close collaboration between the countries in all spheres, the leaders of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], Libya and Ethiopia adopted a decision to conclude a treaty on friendship and cooperation, the communique says. Within the framework of the treaty a number of agreements were signed on economic and technical cooperation.

Libya, the PDRY and Ethiopia expressed resolute support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, which are aimed at ending the arms race and ensuring the relaxation of international tension and peaceful coexistence.

EGYPTIAN LEFTIST CITED ON U.S. MIDDLE EAST THREAT

PM021529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 81 p 5

[TASS report: "The Egyptian Patriots' Action Program"]

[Text] Cairo, 29 Aug--Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, secretary general of the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG] Party, has made a statement sharply condemning imperialism's heightened intrigues in the Near East and other parts of the world and urging peace-loving forces to deliver a collective rebuff.

Imperialism's current offensive, he stressed, is based on its global strategy which poses a threat to peace and relaxation of international tension. A characteristic feature of the offensive is the fact that it is not confined to the European arena.

As a result of U.S. maneuvers over the Arab-Israeli conflict, the imperialist offensive has obtained new strongpoints in the Near East. A new military alliance has been formed by the parties to the Camp David agreements. U.S. military bases have been created in Egypt, Somalia, Kenya and Oman, the imperialist military presence has been intensified in Bahrain and Saudi Arabia and the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force is holding maneuvers in the region.

This turn of events called for changes to be made to the program for ensuring peace and justice in the Near East approved by the forces of peace and liberation following the 1967 Israeli aggression. In this connection the Egyptian NPUG Party adopted, at its first congress in April 1980, an action program which paid great attention, in particular, to the question of turning the entire Near East region into a zone of peace.

To attain this goal it is necessary to seek a just solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict by means of the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and the full implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, above all their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to set up their own independent state without any outside interference. A struggle must be waged for the liquidation of all foreign military bases, disbandment of military alliances and blocs, removal of nuclear weapons from the Near East and Persian Gulf area and also full respect for the right of the peoples of the region to have total control of their own natural resources and free choice of political, economic and social development.

This peace plan mentions the need to liquidate foreign military bases and blocs. It must be stressed in this connection, the statement says, that the U.S. imperialists are fully responsible for the military escalation in the region. The Soviet Union has neither military blocs nor bases in the Near East. It merely gives assistance in cases where the legal government of a particular country asks for assistance in repulsing aggression and countering militarist pressure from imperialist circules. This fact is graphically confirmed by the selfless assistance the USSR gave to Egypt and is now giving to Syria, the PLO and other progressive countries and liberation forces.

The transformation of the Near East into a zone of peace, Kh. Muhyi ad-Din noted, is a long-term task. Having undertaken the task, it must be remembered that it is military escalation by U.S. imperialism and its allies which is threatening the just struggle of the liberation movements and democratic forces of the Arab world, the Arab countries' independence and the peoples' right to control their own natural resources. Therefore this task can only be implemented via concerted anti-imperialist actions capable of making the aggressors, who are violating the rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab countries, strictly observe the principles of justice and equality in international relations. Currently there is an urgent need to give firm backing to the Palestinian people's struggle for the full realization of their right to self-determination through the setting up of their own independent and sovereign state.

Commenting on the Soviet proposal on establishing peace and security in the Persian Gulf region, which were put forward by L.I. Brezhnev last December during his visit to India, the leader of the NPUG Party called them an extremely constructive contribution to the Near East peoples' struggle for peace in the area. There is no doubt, he said, that the implementation of this peace plan for the Persian Gulf will contribute to strengthening peace and security in the Indian Ocean basin, in Asia and all over the world and will have a direct and profound influence on the struggle to turn the whole of the Near East into a zone of peace.

ISRAEL USING CEASE-FIRE TO BUILD UP FORCES

PM261446 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 81 p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev dispatch: "Lebanon: Troubled Time"]

[Excerpt] Beirut, Aug--The bloody designs of Tel Aviv, which has tried to deal with the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces and to bend Lebanon to the American-Israeli diktat have failed.

The Lebanese patriots and Palestinians have rebuffed the aggressor. Under pressure from the world community the Begin government has been forced to obey the UN Security Council resolution and halt military operations.

However, the Lebanon situation remains tense. No one here has any illusions as to the Israeli leaders' further steps. The facts attest that, while agreeing to a cease-fire, they have by no means renounced further aggressive designs. And it is no coincidence that there has recently been a new increase in the frequency of provocative sallies by the Israeli military and its helpers in the south of the country. Israeli aircraft are continuing reconnaissance flights over Beirut and other cities. Reports have appeared that Tel Aviv is drawing up new units to regions bordering on Lebanon. Israeli Defense Minister A. Sharon has come out with a series of threats against the PLO, Syria and Lebanon, declaring that "the war between Israel and the Palestinians is not over yet."

The growth in the Israeli leaders' extremism is directly linked with the policy of the present American administration, which has taken up a position of unconditional support for Tel Aviv. Washington is trying to camouflage its involvement in the tragic events in the Near East. However, as people here believe, the Israeli military acted and is continuing to act with the knowledge and blessing of the United States, which must bear full responsibility for the blood shed in Lebanon.

SUPREME SOVIET OFFICIAL RECEIVES IRAQI DELEGATION

JN251439 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Aug (INA)--Pavel Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received at the Kremlin this afternoon the Iraqi friendship delegation led by Dr Najih Muhammad Khalil, chairman of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society.

The talks dealt with ways to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union.

SYRIAN CP DELEGATION VISITS USSR 17-24 AUG

PM261245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan of party ties between the CPSU and the Syrian Communist Party [SCP] a delegation of SCP party workers headed by I. Bakri, member of the SCP Central Committee Politburo, was in the Soviet Union 17 through 24 August.

The Syrian guests were received at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party work Department, made a trip to Bryanskaya Oblast and familiarized themselves with the CPSU's activity in implementing the 26th party congress decisions and with the life of the Soviet people.

UK MEDIA SKEPTICAL OF REPORT ON SOVIETS IN ANGOLA

LD021842 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign news media have treated with scepticism the statement by the South African Minister of Defense, General Magnus Malan, about the alleged capture by South African troops of a Soviet officer in Angola. The British FINANCIAL TIMES writes that by references to mythical Soviet captives, the public is led to believe that a Russian presence in Angola is undeniable. The newspaper GUARDIAN assesses the South African report as a propaganda trick. The newspaper of the British communists, the MORNING STAR, points out that the statement by the South African defense minister is aimed at stemming the tide of protest against South Africa's aggression.

ANGOLAN CRITICIZES U.S. COURSE OF ACTION AT UN

LD022240 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Luanda, 2 Sep, TASS--The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Angola at an urgent meeting held here today strongly criticised the stand taken by the American administration in the course of the discussion at the UN Security Council of South Africa's aggression against Angola.

In the statement of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Angola it is said that despite the strong and unanimous condemnation of South African aggression and solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola, expressed by different countries, national and international organisations, the U.S. administration used shameful veto during the vote on the Security Council's resolution.

The U.S. veto testifies to "U.S. close alliance with the odious system of apartheid and its disregard for human rights," the statement stresses. "It set the United States against the African and international community which denounced South Africa's criminal intrusion into Angola."

The Council of Ministers firmly denounces the criminal complicity of the Reagan administration with the apartheid regime in aggressive actions against the People's Republic of Angola and its people and, consequently, against Africa.

In the statement it is stressed that the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Angola considers that it would be quite in order for it to resort under the circumstances to actions stipulated by Article 51 of the UN Charter.

The Council of Ministers expressed gratitude to the international organizations, all progressive forces for the display of solidarity with the Angolan people.

SWAPO OFFICIAL PRAISES SUPPORT, FRATERNAL TIES

LD261016 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Aug, TASS--"The Namibian working people are further stepping up the struggle for their rights, for the freedom of their homeland," Angula Nahas, secretary for information and press issues of the South-West Africa People's Organization, writes in the newspaper TRUD.

The author points out that "one of the main problems of Namibia's working class movement today is the ban on the founding of professional organizations, the racist South African authorities, which unlawfully occupy our country, are doing their utmost to prevent workers from uniting. Yet the country has the National Union of the Workers of Namibia. The trade union activists have to carry out their work underground, permanently in danger of arrests or shortwork. The workers' union enjoys high prestige and influence among the Namibian working people."

"Recently the class struggle of the Namibian workers for their rights, against the arbitrary rule of the multinational corporations, which operate in the country, has intensified."

"At the same time it shall be borne in mind that all the petty concessions that are made by the bosses and the authorities under the pressure of the mounting working class movement are measures which do not concern the main thing: the problem of Namibia's independence. We consider that a worker can be free only in a free country. It is only after the attainment of independence that the working can obtain all the social rights, take an active part in building the homeland."

"Of great significance for the liberation movement in Namibia is international solidarity with the Namibian patriots, in particular aid and support from the countries of the socialist community with the USSR at its head. We highly value the contribution, which is made to the movement of solidarity with Namibia by the trade unions of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We set great store by the fraternal relations which we have established with those friendly working class organisations giving us great material, moral and political aid and support."

FRENCH PAPER SEES U.S. PLAN IN COUP IN CAR

LD021712 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Yaounde, 2 Sep, TASS--It is reported from Bangui that the servicemen who have come to power in the Central African Republic have established "the Military Committee of National Revival" with General A. Kolingba at the head. He has taken upon himself the functions of the head of state and government as well as defense minister. Lieutenant Colonel J.L.G. Yambala has been appointed foreign minister.

The Constitution has been suspended and political parties banned. The Bangui streets and squares are patrolled by troops and state institutions and shops are closed.

Paris, 2 Sep (TASS)--The newspaper QUOTIDIENNE DE PARIS does not rule out the possibility that A. Dacko's demotion was inspired by Washington. Beginning with May, the newspaper says, the former president of the Central African Republic threatened France more than once that he would turn to friends who would be more forthcoming. Interference by the United States in central Africa could become the beginning of a practical implementation of the Reagan administration's plan to replace France in certain African countries, the newspaper writes.

The first reaction of the French Government to the coup in Bangui, the newspaper LIBERATION writes today, gives ground to believe that the servicemen who have come to power in the Central African Republic "are no more pro-French than the former regime."

CPSU DELEGATION OFF FOR VISIT TO BENIN PARTY

PM030857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Depature"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for relations between the CPSU and the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, a CPSU delegation headed by V.N. Golubev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, left for the People's Republic of Benin 28 August to familiarize itself with the activity of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party.

PRAVDA CITES CUBAN THREAT TO ATTACK S. AFRICANS

PM021056 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 81 p 5

[TASS dispatch: "Cuban Government Statement"]

[Text] Havana, 28 Aug--The Cuban Government has come out with a sharp condemnation of the armed aggression by the South African racist regime against Angola. The statement stresses that the African states, the Nonaligned Movement and the whole of progressive mankind view the Pretoria regime's provocative actions, which endanger the cause of peace, with profound concern. This blatant action by the South African racists could not have been undertaken without economic, political, diplomatic and military support from the United States. It is precisely the U.S. administration, by pursuing the arms race, which is creating a situation of brinkmanship. Nobody must doubt that U.S. imperialism, through the agency of South Africa, is making desperate attempts to destabilize the situation in Angola and other countries, supporting the most reactionary forces.

The statement further points out that in the event of a further advance by the South African aggressors, Cuban troops will come out against the aggressor, fulfilling their duty of solidarity with the fraternal people of Angola.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO CUBAN AMBASSADOR

LD030906 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Severo Aguirre del Cristo, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and Cuban ambassador to the Soviet Union, has been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner for his many years of work to consolidate friendship and develop all round cooperation between the USSR and Cuba. He was presented with this high award in the Kremlin today by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

GUYANESE PRESIDENT BURNHAM RECEIVES CPSU OFFICIAL

PM011504 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] Georgetown, 26 Aug--P.A. Smolskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, who is here at the invitation of the leadership of Guyana's ruling party, the People's National Congress [PNC], has been received by F. Burnham, leader of the PNC and the country's president.

During the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the Guyanese leader and the CPSU representative exchanged opinions on a number of questions of mutual interest.

The CPSU representative, who is taking part in the work of the Fourth PNC Congress, which is under way here, spoke at a mass meeting held in the higher school for the training of leading party cadres.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO SOVIET OFFICIALS

LD021651 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, today presented to a group of comrades awards of the motherland in the Kremlin. The Order of Lenin, the Golden Hammer and Sickle Medal, Hero of Socialist Labor were received by Academician Bayev. Orders of Lenin were presented to Busygin, first deputy minister of the pulp and paper industry; Ilichev, deputy minister for foreign affairs; Migulin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Obraztsov, Soviet peoples' artist; and Orlov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Among those who were awarded Orders of the October Revolution are the Grand Master Botvennik; Vinogradov, the Soviet ambassador to Iran; Khaldeyev, the editor in chief of the magazine PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN.

KAPITONOV ADDRESSES SOVIET ACADEMY CLASS

LD021624 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Classes began today at the USSR Academy of Social Sciences' Institute for Raising the Qualifications of Leading Party and Soviet Cadres. Students will study questions of the current theory and practice of communist construction and of the CPSU's internal and foreign policies.

Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report on the first day of the classes entitled "The 26th CPSU Congress--About the Enhancement of the Party's Role as Leader and the Tasks of Further Improving Organizational Party Work Under the Present Conditions."

BELORUSSIAN IDEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

PM021520 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 August publishes on page 2 a 1,800-word article by S. Pavlov, chief of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, under the rubric "Party Life: The Quality of Ideological Work" and the headline "Centers of Creative Thought." Datelined Minsk, the article describes the work of the Belorussian Universities of Marxism-Leninism and other political study centers, their preparation for the new academic year, and their role in training propaganda cadres, and outlines new developments including the creation of schools for the agitation and propaganda aktiv.

MARCHENKO TRIAL FOR ANTISTATE ACTIVITIES OPENS

LD021128 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Vladimir (centre of Russia), 2 Sep, TASS--An open trial of Anatoliy Marchenko began here today. He is charged with a crime covered by the second part of Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. This article envisages criminal responsibility for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda designed to undermine or weaken Soviet power.

Marchenko's case is being heard by the Vladimir Regional Court consisting of Nikolay Koldsov, the presiding judge, and two people's assessors, Vladimir Gorin and Vadim Mitin. Sergey Salno, deputy procurator of Vladimir Region, appears for the prosecution. The defence lawyer is Leonid Fradkin, member of the regional bar association.

Among those present at the court room are Marchenko's relatives and friends and members of the public.

COMMENTARY ON WORKING CONDITIONS IN BELORUSSIA

LD311118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Sergey Zheleznyak commentary]

[Text] In going through the minutes of the Committee of People's Control and the numerous cases that are tackled by the vigilantes, one often comes across questions connected with labor conditions.

Recently, in order to find out in what conditions rural dwellers have to work, people's controllers traveled throughout Belorussia. What they saw, to put it frankly, made a very unpleasant picture. At certain construction sites no shower rooms of any kind were provided. The facilities for drying working clothes were so few that at times workers had to put on wet clothing.

The feeding of workers was no better. The canteens were too small to provide room for everyone, and at times they were situated in improvised and badly suited buildings that looked more like sheds. Hygienic measures were badly implemented, and safety measures stood at a low level.

Things were particularly bad in the Breastselstroy, Grodnoselstroy and Polotskselstroy directorates.

One cannot say that the republic's Ministry of Rural Construction has failed to concern itself with these questions. But, as the saying goes, what matters is the result. It is the result that is missing due to the nature of instructions and orders and, moreover, decisions of the branch's trade union.

Laskovskiy, deputy head of the Grodnoselstroy direcotrate, has been released from his post. The Belorussian Committee of People's Control also strictly reprimanded Degtyar, deputy head of the Brestselstroy directorate, and Shamanskiy, director of the Polotskselstroy trust, for violating the labor code. Also reprimanded were Lapets, head of the ministry's department for cadres, their training and work conditions; and Namalyayev, head of the work safety department. The Committee of People's Control has asked Comrade Chura, the republic's minister of rural construction, to assume responsibility for the removal of these shortcomings. Next February the ministry will have to submit a report to the Committee of People's Control on what has been done and to what extent the working conditions and everyday life of rural workers have improved.

RAILWAY MINISTER PAVLOVSKIY WRITES ON RAILROADS

PM270957 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 25 August in its morning edition publishes on page 2 a 2,000-word article by I. Pavlovskiy, USSR minister of railways, under the headline "The Reserves of the Steel Highways." Pavlovskiy discussed measures to "further intensify the running of the railroads," dwelling in particular on "the utilization of reserve transport capacities by means of increasing the weight and length of trains." He outlines experience in this sphere and goes on to discuss measures to improve the efficiency of throughput at stations, reduce freightcar idle time and so forth. Pavlovskiy outlines planned construction and electrification work and expresses confidence that the various measures planned will "provide an opportunity to resolve the main task set for railroad workers by the 26th CPSU Congress: to satisfy fully and in good time the transportation requirements of the national economy and the population."

BRIEFS

UZBEK POWERPLANT--Construction has commenced on the fourth and final stage of the Krupskaya powerplant on the Naryn River in the Kirgiz SSR. The electrical equipment for the project has come from the fraternal Ukrainian SSR. Once the equipment has been installed, the plant will generate 800,000 kw of power. This is expected to occur this year. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 Sep 81 GF]

CSA REPORTS SOVIET HARVEST FIGURES 31 AUG

LD022320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] The harvest is entering its final phase. According to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 31 August grain and pulse crops excluding corn had been harvested on an area of 96.8 million hectares which is 81 percent of the plan.

Grain has been threshed on 91 percent of the harvested area. Throughout the country over the past week cereal crops have been harvested on 12.4 million hectares of land. The cutting and threshing of grain crops is being carried out at a rapid pace by machine operators in Siberia and (the Virgon) and oblasts of Kazakhstan. These areas are now the center of the struggle for large grain harvests.

The optimum times for the sowing of winter crops have come in many zones. These crops have already been sown on 12.7 million hectares. The plowing of winter fallow is continuing. The soil has been plowed on over 22 million hectares.

HARVESTING, WINTER CROP SOWING PROGRESS REPORTED

PM021301 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Harvesting and Sowing"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by Monday 24 August 84.4 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut in the country (70 percent of the area) and 75.5 million hectares had been threshed (89 percent of the cut area).

Some 33 million hectares had been prepared for sowing winter crops and 8.7 million hectares of winter crops had been sown, which is 3.4 million hectares more than by the same time last year.

Fall plowing had been carried out on 15.3 million hectares which is 6.4 million hectares more than by the same time last year.

When you look today at the official reports you notice the great concurrence of fieldwork operations as summer passes into fall. The last hectares of grain are being cut in Saratovskaya Oblast, nearly one-half of the winter area having been sown already. Rye has sprouted on a number of farms.

Sowing has started in Krasnodarskiy Kray and Severnaya Osetia, and farms in Kurganskaya, Permskaya and Kirovskaya Oblasts and Udmurtskaya ASSR have finished this work and, moreover, have a larger winter crop area than last year.

It must be said that it is a natural desire to sow winter crops well and at the right time and to ensure that the sowing area has been the best predecessor crops. Winter grain has long been known as an insurance. At any rate, whatever happens with the weather it provides bigger harvests than spring grain in many of our European grain areas. For example, in the last 5-year period it provided a little over 7 quintals more per hectare on average.

This time winter crops will be sown on 40 million hectares, more than one-third of this year's entire grain area. It will take a great deal of work, of course. But in view of the fact that the grain ripened earlier than usual this year there is every opportunity to prepare the fields quickly and well and to simultaneously sow and apply mineral fertilizers.

More hectares have been sown and fertilized than by the same time last year. But USSR Agriculture Ministry specialists note that in their concern for the next harvest, farms in Pskovskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Bryanskaya and Kaluzhskaya Oblasts, in particular, are failing to fully exploit their potential. One factor is sluggishness when it comes to preparing the soil for winter crops; another is shortcomings in work on sowing material.

As befits good housekeepers, the Ukrainian graingrowers are meticulously analyzing the lessons of the difficult years harvest. Right now they are making sure that the winter crops are sown after the best predecessors, that soil preparation work is prompt and of high quality and that the soil is fertilized. The republic is endeavoring to prepare primary seed [semena vysokikh reproduktsiy] of regionalized strains, to sow the winter crops in a well-organized manner and to do all it can to lay a sure foundation for the harvest in the second year of the 5-year plan.

Meanwhile, the grain harvest is continuing rapidly. The week saw 14.4 million hectares of grain cut and 11.9 million threshed. This exceeds the results of the previous week. The swift assault upon the harvest by farms in the Urals, Siberia and north Kazakhstan was a factor. In the week the farmers of Orenburgskaya Oblast, for example, threshed 879,000 hectares of grain crops. Farms in Kustanayskaya Oblast threshed 648,000 hectares of grain in the same period; 623,000 were threshed in Saratovskaya Oblast; 613,000 in Bashkirskaya ASSR; 547,000 in Altayskiy Kray and 482,000 in Kurganskaya Oblast.

However, in some places the harvesting rate is affected by short supplies of fuel and diesel oil. Not that there is a general shortage of these products for the countryside--it is simply that the railroad workers and suppliers failed to take account of the fact that the harvest was coming at an unusual time and would take place rapidly. Decisive measures must be taken because today every single quintal of produce must be harvested and nothing must be lost.

Mass harvesting of millet and sales to the state continue in the Ukraine, in the RSFSR's Central Chernozem Region, in the Volga area and the Urals. Buckwheat is being threshed on farms in the Ukraine, the Tatarskaya ASSR, the middle and lower Volga areas and the Central Chernozem Region. Agricultural organs' figures show that 260,000 hectares of millet and 330,000 hectares of buckwheat have been harvested. More grain from these crops and more malting barley have been purchased than by the same time last year. In Central Asia corn is being harvested for grain and preparations are being made for the "white [i.e. cotton] harvest."

Flax is arriving at processing plants from farms in the Ukraine, Belorussia and Smolenskaya, Vologodskaya and other RSFSR oblasts.

Potatoes, vegetables, fruit, grapes and tea are being harvested....Fall plowing is in progress. A multitude of different operations in the fields coincide in this transitional period between summer and fall. The operations must be carried out together without losing any produce. A sound foundation must be laid for the next harvest.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 1-2 SEP

LD030239 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 1 and 2 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

1 September

Harvesting in Tyumenskaya Oblast is nearing completion significantly earlier than usual. Grain is still to be gathered on 400,000 hectares. Almost 60,000 hectares are being harvested daily. The quality of the harvest is excellent almost everywhere. (0100 GMT)

In Moldavia harvesting of seed grain of early corn hybrids has started. Capacities for processing the seeds of this crop have been increased by 150 percent. (0104 GMT)

In Tselinogradskaya Oblast cutting of grain will start on the third and final million hectares in the oblast this morning. More than 40 percent of the grain crops have already been threshed. The first 100,000 tons of grain have been delivered to the state granaries in Omskaya Oblast. Sowing of winter crops has been completed in the Mariyskaya ASSR Non-Chernozem Zone. The autonomous republic's winter crop acreage is to more than double this year. (0204 GMT)

In Permskaya Oblast the grain has been cut and threshed on almost 1 million hectares, which is four-fifths of the crop area. Eight rayons have already fulfilled pledges for the sale of grain to the state. In Voronezhskaya Oblast, 500,000 hectares of land have been plowed. This is three times more than at the same time last year. (0600 GMT)

The hot summer, having accelerated ripening and harvesting of crops, has meant unusually early preparation of fields for the future harvest. In many of the country's regions, two or three times as much August winter fallows, the best, have been plowed as last year. Machine operators of the Central, Volga-Vyatka and Volga Regions and of the Central Cheronzem oblasts of the RSFSR have especially excelled. (0700 GMT)

Autumn sowing began today in Belorussia. The greatest area will be taken by the nonflattening short-stemmed rye, Delta. In the south, Belorusskaya-23 is being sown for the first time, and in the north, Chelpan--a variety that does not mind a harsh winter. Seed is ready for the whole area, about 1.5 million hectares. (0730 GMT)

Tselinogradskaya Oblast farms are harvesting cereals faster than last year. Today they began threshing grain crops on the second million hectares. Uzbek farms have created a second year's reserve of haylage. A rich harvest of alfalfa has helped them lay in over 22.5 million tons of this fodder. (0900 GMT)

Sowing of winter crops is ending in Mordovskaya ASSR. The area is being increased this year to just over 300,000 hectares. Dry weather is making sowing difficult, and necessitating a flexible timetable. Procurement of fodder is in swing in Kurskaya Oblast. Corn occupies just under 200,000 hectares. (1000 GMT)

Grain crops occupy 25 million hectares in Kazakhstan. The republican Central Statistical Administration reports that to date they have been threshed on 13,177,000 hectares, almost 3 million hectares more than at this time last year. Many farms in Chimkentskaya, Alma-Atinskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya and other oblasts are selling above-plan grain. (1100 GMT)

Lithuania's farmers have completed the grain harvest earlier than last year. Mass sowing of winter crops is beginning and the area to be sown has been increased by several tens of thousands of hectares. Fodder procurement continues. (1330 GMT)

In Kazakhstan grain is being transported at a faster rate though no more trucks are being used. In the past 24 hours, 300,000 tons of grain have been carried, almost a third more than in previous days. This is accounted for by increased use of trailers. (1904)

2 September

Kokchetavskaya Oblast farmers are completing reaping of grain on the second million hectares today. Grain has already been threshed on the first million hectares. A total of 700,000 hectares of early autumn fallow has been plowed by machine operators in Ryazanskaya Oblast. Each day the spring crop area for the next year is increasing by 25,000 hectares. Another oblast in Uzbekistan, Kashkadarinskaya, has completed harvesting of corn. To date over 1 million tons of corn has been threshed in the republic. (0400 GMT)

The reaping of grain crops is being completed on the second million hectares in Omskaya Oblast. Altayskiy and Novosibirskaya machine operators have collected the harvest on half the area. Grain crops are currently being harvested at the rate of 1 million hectares every 24 hours in the RSFSR. The main part of the work is going on in the eastern regions. (0700 GMT)

Cultivators have left the cotton plantations in the southern rayons of the Turkmen SSR. Harvesting is to begin in a matter of days. This year 1.22 million tons of cotton will be harvested here. Out of this, 255,000 tons is to be of the most valuable fine fiber sort. (0800 GMT)

Farmers of southern Tadzhikistan have begun harvesting fine-fiber cotton. The harvest has started in Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast. The first tons of cotton have already been picked in Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan. Despite difficult weather conditions it is not a bad harvest. (0900 GMT)

In Kustanayskaya Oblast the grain area is 4.3 million hectares. To date half the cut crops have been threshed. Cutting of swathes is in progress on the fourth million hectares and around 20 million quintals of barley and wheat has already arrived on the threshing floors. Ukrainian farmers involved in harvesting sugarbeet are widely using beet tops for silage. Each hectare of beets produces up to 20 tons of beet tops. Corn stems, potato tops and the stalks of sunflowers are also being used for silage and make it possible to increase fodder stocks by 300,000 tons. (1100 GMT)

Farmers in Turgayskaya Oblast of Kazakhstan have begun selling grain to the state. Reception points are taking in more than 40,000 tons of grain daily. (1800 GMT)

The harvest of grain crops has started in the fields of the Buryatskaya ASSR. Despite arid weather a fine harvest of grain has been grown on many of the republic's farms. Plots sown with the regionalized wheat strains, (Annapolskaya) and Buryatskaya-34, are producing the highest yields. (1904 GMT)

CSA REPORTS ON HARVESTING PROGRESS IN RSFSR

LD022340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Harvesting and winter sowing are the most important work in the countryside these days. Winter grain crops and green fodder have been sown, according to the latest data of the Central Statistical Administration, on over 11 million hectares. The sowing plan has been successfully fulfilled in Vologodskaya, Vladimirskaya and Yaroslavskaya Oblasts. Winter crops in the Urals occupy considerably more area that earlier intended. New high-yielding seed varieties adapted for unfavorable weather conditions have been sown everywhere. Mass sowing is now in progress in the center of the European part of the RSFSR.

Over the past week about 6 million hectares of fallow have been plowed. The rate of this work is still growing. It is most valuable where it has been carried out early such as in kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Ryazanskaya Oblast. Two-thirds of all the area has been plowed there. This is the highest level in the Non-Chernozem Zone.

Grain crops are being harvested on 1 million hectares a day by kolkhoz and sovkhoz machine operators of the republic. The majority of this work is in the eastern areas. Thus in Altayskiy Kray and Novosibirskaya Oblast, half of the harvest has already been completed. Most farms in the European part of the country have essentially completed the harvest.

Harvesting of groats crops is now in progress on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.. In the Non-Chernozem Zone almost half the area of millet has been harvested. Many farms in the Urals and East Siberia have also started harvesting this crop. Threshing of buckwheat is going over a considerable area of the republic.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON AVOIDING HARVEST LOSSES

PM021302 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 31 August publishes on p 1 a 1,200-word editorial under the headline "Safeguarding What Has been Raised," exhorting farm workers to "bring in the harvest to the last ear of grain and ensure its reliable storage" and emphasizing the need to repair and service agricultural equipment efficiently. It continues:

"In bringing in the harvest we must not forget the needs of livestock raising. This year, when natural and sown grasses have not produced good crops everywhere, more extensive use must be made of any sources for accumulating fodder, and green matter must be harvested from all meadows, including nonagricultural land. Straw and chaff must be stacked promptly, root crop and potato tops and vegetable waste must be ensiled, and livestock must be better supplied with coarse and succulent fodder, which will make it possible to reduce considerably the expenditure of grain for forage."

The editorial concludes by noting the importance of this work for improving Soviet people's living standards.

SOLOMENTSEV VISITS BRYANSKAYA OBLAST 1-2 SEP

LD022352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RFSFR, was in Bryanskaya Oblast on 1-2 September. He acquainted himself with the Bryanskaya party organizations' work in implementing the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR on the further development and improving of the efficiency of agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RFSFR between 1981 and 1985.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev visited a number of sovkhoves and kolkhozes. Much attention was given during the talks to successfully concluding all harvest work in optimum time and without losses and to implementing the plans and socialist obligations concerning the production and sale to the state of animal husbandry products, grain, and potatoes, which begins in the oblast in the coming days. The question of creating a firm fodder basis was at the center of attention. Comrade Solomentsev was interested in how sovkhozes and kolkhozes are waging the struggle for next year's harvest.

Much attention was focused on the questions of the social development of the countryside, on strengthening cadres, on creating the necessary housing and living conditions and on developing subsidiary farms. During the meetings with managers, engineering and technological workers, industrial enterprises workers--particularly at the Bryansk machine building plant production association and the Dyatkovo crystal plant--a fuller use of possibilities available to increase labor productivity, to increase output, and to improve the quality of all products, including consumer goods, was discussed.

Comrade Solomentsev spoke at the meeting of the party economic aktivs of the oblast.

TIKHONOV GREETS COMMUNICATION-81 PARTICIPANTS

LD021516 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow,1 Sep, TASS--The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov has sent a message of greetings to the participants and guests of the international specialised exhibition "Systems and Means of Communication" (SVYAZ-81).

The motto of the exhibition--"Communication Means in the Service of Society and Man"--testifies to the humane character of the tasks facing specialists and scientists working in this sphere. It emphasises that communication should promote the good of people in the whole world, says the message of greetings. The message continues:

"Communication at the present stage is a very important means of information and education, contacts between peoples and states, a means which helps strengthen friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding. Thanks to the development of means of communication, there are fewer and fewer places on our planet where residents would feel divorced from the common problems of the century, including the main problem--the problem of preservation of peace on earth."

The Soviet Government, Nikolay Tikhonov writes, expresses confidence that the Communication-81 exhibition will help strengthen and broaden scientific-technical and business cooperation between scientists and specialists of all countries in further development of systems and means of communication for the good of universal peace and progress.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS VIEW ANTIPOLLUTION MEASURES

PM021530 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 August publishes on page 3 a 1,500-word article by V. Vintsevich, of the USSR Gosstroy Main Administration of State Experts, and engineer A. Lavrenevskaya under the headline "Chimneys Higher Than TV Towers." The authors note the need to incorporate antipollution measures in the design and construction of enterprises in metallurgical sectors of industry, stating that analysis shows that in many designs the "nature conservation decisions made prove inadequate in a number of cases." They give examples of positive experience in pollution control and the recycling of waste products, suggesting alternatives to the old method of building very high chimneys, which only "disperses pollution over a more extensive area." The article concludes by asserting that the recent resolution on conservation "is oriented toward the implementation of comprehensive measures and envisages the need to elaborate territorial nature conservation schemes" and emphasizing the importance of incorporating these measures at the planning stage.

NEW ARMENIAN TV RETRANSMITTER COMMISSIONED

PM271456 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 13 Aug 81 p 4

[S. Buniatyan report: "Television in the Mountains"]

[Excerpt] A television retransmitter has been set up on Mount Dashkan in the environs of the village of Sers in Azizbekovskiy Rayon.

It has enabled the inhabitants of the remote village to watch programs on the first channel from Moscow and Yerevan in both black and white and color.